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Today's China*

By KING-CHAU MUI

Consul General for China in Hawaii

(See Plate VII)

NAPOLEON once likened China to a sleeping lion and warned his countrymen to let the lion sleep, for fear that if awakened the lion would shake the world. These remarks of the diminutive Corsican giant may be an exaggeration, but to keen observers in Chinese affairs, that country is beginning to take its part in shaping the political and commercial life of the family of nations.

China, as you know, has an area of over four million square miles containing more than one fifth of the inhabitants of the globe and possessing tremendously rich resources. For this reason she commands a very important position in the Pacific area. China has been interpreted in a thousand and one ways by various observers. But whether their interpretation has been reasonable or ridiculous, one thing seems to be certain—China will eventually play an important rôle in world affairs.

Most often it is the spectacular events that are reported in the newspapers of the world. The more important developments such as the evolutionary transition in society, the slow changes of customs, the gradual assimilation of western ideas and its adoption of scientific methods, in fact, real progress of all sorts, are ignored. The reporting of these movements is usually neglected. As a result, the picture that some people have of China is one of a land of hopeless backwardness. They are not aware that beneath the superficial phases reported in newspapers, there is a China of exquisite beauty and undeniable progress. During the last thirty years, China has made rapid strides toward modernization, not only in the field of economics, but in education, industry, government, in practically every activity of life.

It is difficult to enumerate all the different phases of economic progress that are evident throughout the country today. Most important of these is the development of communications. New airways, railways, roads, canals, ships are being built. The arrival of the giant clipper ship in Honolulu a few days ago, and the establishment of the Pan-American Airways service from San Francisco to Canton marks a great development in aërial transportation. The first lap of the commercial air route between the United States and China has thus been blazed. Pan American Airways, by the way, holds 45 per cent of the stock of the China National Aviation Co.

A country so vast and with so many geographical complexities as China naturally is greatly benefited by the opening of air routes, which not only

* An address before the Sojourners' Club, Iolani Barracks, Honolulu, Hawaii, May 1, 1935.

facilitate the carrying of mail but also of passengers. Formerly, because of the mountainous areas of the interior, traveling was extremely difficult. In the last two years, these interior regions have been connected to the coastal cities of China by two air mail and passenger services. These are operated under the Ministry of Communications and by the China National and the Eurasia Aviation Corporations. Before 1933 the air routes were confined to two lines, one from Shanghai passing through Nanking to Hankow, a distance of 516 miles, and the second from Shanghai through Haichow, Tsingtao, and Tientsin to Peiping, a distance of 760 miles. But during the last two years, a route from Shanghai to Canton with stops at Wenchow, Foochow, Swatow and Amoy has been established. This route covers a thousand miles. The routes have been further extended to Chengtu along the Yangtze River, thereby establishing air contact with Szechuan province in the interior. Efforts are now being made to connect Chengtu with Yunnan, and reports are that test flights have already been made.

When the air routes were first established in 1929, an average of 90 passengers a month was carried; today the average is nearer 350 a month, or four times as many as formerly. Five tons of letter mail are carried monthly. The time required to travel from Shanghai to Canton, a distance of approximately one thousand miles, by rail or boat, is four or five days. It takes only eight hours by air. Traveling by land and by water from Chungking to Chengtu, the capital of the westernmost province of China proper, generally requires ten days, but the trip can easily be made in two hours by air. Altogether, the China National Aviation Company maintains a regular service of 3050 miles.

The Eurasia Aviation Company is interested in establishing direct air communications with Europe. Its primary aim is to blaze a route from China to Berlin. Surveys have been completed from Peiping to Tihwa, and thence via Russia to Europe. Definite plans, however, have not been completed, but there is a prospect of a five-day air mail service from Shanghai to Berlin. As plans are developed, however, this service will be shortened to two days.

It is clear that commercial aviation is rapidly developing. A Chinese flying personnel is being trained and a start has been made towards the building of planes in China. There is no question as to the need of fostering aviation in China. Planes rendered very great services during the floods of 1931 in carrying supplies, conducting surveys, transporting officials, and in aiding rescue work. Business men are realizing the convenience of air transportation not only for travel, but also for mail.

Railroads and Highways

The government has also paid great attention to the development of railroads and highways. Railways and roads are to a nation what the circulatory system is to an individual. There are less than 10,000 miles of railways in China, but much work has been done towards the construction of new routes and the repairing of old lines. Among some of the accomplishments to be noted during the last few years are the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway, which had remained uncompleted for 23 years and which now serves as a link between the North and South; the opening of the Lung-Hai Railway to Shensi province on October 10, 1934, thus bringing the national sub-capital into direct touch with the great northwest arteries of trade and commerce; the opening of Chekiang-Kiangsi-Hunan Railway which will bring the national government in closer economic and cultural contacts with the inner regions of the Yangtze River. The completion of the enormous train ferry at Nanking has eliminated the one barrier to through traffic connecting Shanghai, Nanking, and Peiping, three of China's greatest cities.

These developments have been supplemented by the reorganization of the nationally owned China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, which has added four new steamers to its fleet.

There is not a province in China that has not added to its length of motor highways. In January, 1932, the National Economic Council appointed a

The Bund, Shanghai, on the western bank of the Whangpo, once a mud flat, is famous as one of the splendid business streets of the world. Square foot land value is fabulous. Asia Petroleum Bldg., left foreground, is characteristic of many fine structures. Right, foreground, World War Memorial to Shanghai heroes.

commission now known as the Bureau of Public Roads whose work has quickened the progress of road construction. For the last year $6,800,000 was appropriated for the building of roads, and 13,000 kilometers of highways were opened to traffic. The number of motor roads in China has been increased considerably. In the construction of these roads, special attention is paid to the linking together of the provinces, and to the tapping of the largest areas of production in order to promote the maximum of trade and wealth. The National Government has encouraged the building of provincial roads by the establishment of loans and by the supplying of technical advice and assistance to the provinces.

Related to these developments of communications is the completion of the nine-province network of telephones, and the establishment of a radiotelephone system to Rome, to be followed by similar systems with other European and American cities. The Nanking Radio Station is the largest in the Far East. A very noticeable achievement is the amalgamation of the postal, radio, and telegraphic departments under one head with the aim of bettering conditions and service.

Modern Industry

Modern industry in China began about 1860. Its progress has been steady but slow, because of the numerous obstacles blocking its development. But at present many large-scale well-equipped manufacturing establishments are seen in the larger cities of China. They are usually cotton spinning and weaving, flour milling, mining, tobacco and cigarette manufacturing, match-making, oil crushing, printing and paper-making establishments. At the present time it is estimated that the total number of workers connected with large-scale industries in China is nearly 1,500,000.

And, according to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Industries, nearly half these workers are in the cotton and textile industries.

Factory industry does not represent all China's industries, nor is it characteristic of the major part of Chinese economic life. Eighty per cent of the Chinese people are engaged in agriculture and those who are in the city still work according to the handicraft system. In every city, there are a multitude of small shops, and the production of their wares often requires a high degree of skill. These craftsmen do not work according to the hour, or according to wages, but simply for the joy of creating something beautiful and lovely. Their products cover silver, jade, ivory curios, woven and embroidered goods, cloisonné, porcelain, bronze, enamel, lacquer, and furniture. These are not all; the list could be extended indefinitely. It is estimated that four-fifths of the cotton cloth consumed in China is manufactured by the hand loom. Yet, as I mentioned before, cotton weaving is the most highly developed industry in China.

Small specialized light industries have also shown great advancement in the last few years. These industries include the manufacturing of a great variety of articles such as electric light bulbs, electric apparatus, articles of furniture, and household articles. These industries are operated economically in small units. They require more or less skilled labor, but no elaborate or expensive plant and mechanical equipment.

China's industrial system still contains two factors that have disappeared

more or less in highly industrialized countries. The first of these, the craftsman or small master system, I have already mentioned. The second is the family system. It is the basic system in China's rural and interior regions. It supplies its own market and produces for that market. It is estimated that perhaps 70 or 80 per cent of China's industrial products come from the villages. In spite of the advancement of large scale industries, and the expansion of light industries, the village industries have held their own. They show a strong tendency to develop as new needs arise, rather than to diminish in the face of industrialization.

Rural Reconstruction

Seeing that eighty per cent of the population depend upon agriculture for their livelihood (see plates VIII, IX), the Chinese National Government has given earnest attention to the rehabilitation of rural industries. A contented and prosperous agricultural people is necessary for the well-being of any state, and this is especially true in China where agriculture still plays an important part.

It would therefore be sheer folly to neglect agriculture to develop industries in the hope of being an industrialized nation. And so to the end of being both an industrial and an agricultural country, a rural reconstruction commission has been appointed. This rural reconstruction commission forms part of the four year industrial plan, the second division of which is devoted to agriculture, fishing, land reclamation, and reforestation.

Preparations are already on foot for the establishment of a Central Agriculture Bank, the purpose of which is to be the financing of sound enterprises through approved provincial and city organizations, while coöperatives have been fostered everywhere. During 1934 extensive investigation was made in the discovery of seeds most suitable for production, and in the extermination of parasites and insects. Agricultural implements have been improved. Intensive study has been made on the tea and sericulture industries, and schools have been established to teach the producers proper methods of planting, harvesting, and cultivation. Rural coöperative societies have been formed with the purpose of extending credit to all their members, and of facilitating transportation, irrigation, cultivation, and marketing. A report of the Bank of China shows that there are more than 6,946 coöperatives with a membership of 912,919. This illustrates the tremendous growth of coöperative societies.

A great deal of work has been done in water conservation and irrigation. This work has been instrumental in protecting millions of people and vast stretches of land against the dangers of drought and flood. As a result of a trip of Mr. T. V. Soong in the northwestern provinces of China, the National Economic Council has appropriated nearly $500,000 for the purpose of building irrigation canals. It has been estimated that the canals when completed will turn almost 600,000 mows of waste land into arable farm land.

As a part of the rural reconstruction plan, a number of agricultural experiment schools have been established for the study of the technical problems of the farmers. There are 62 of these schools, and they are mostly maintained by the provincial governments. The most important of these is the Central Agricultural Experiment Station, set up by the government in 1933. About two to three hundred college students are trained annually as rural workers. Professors of various universities also deliver lectures to the people on proper methods of irrigation, cultivation, and other farming matters. An effort is made to reach all the people of the rural districts.

The National Health Administration of China (see plate XIII) has done wonders in health and sanitation problems. Its scope includes maternity and infant welfare work (including the establishment of midwives' schools), medical inspection of schools, preventive measures in connection with smallpox, cholera, and other diseases, clinical and hygiene work in the rural districts, publicity work, the registration of doctors, nurses and midwives, national quarantine service, and the maintenance of a Central Health Service.

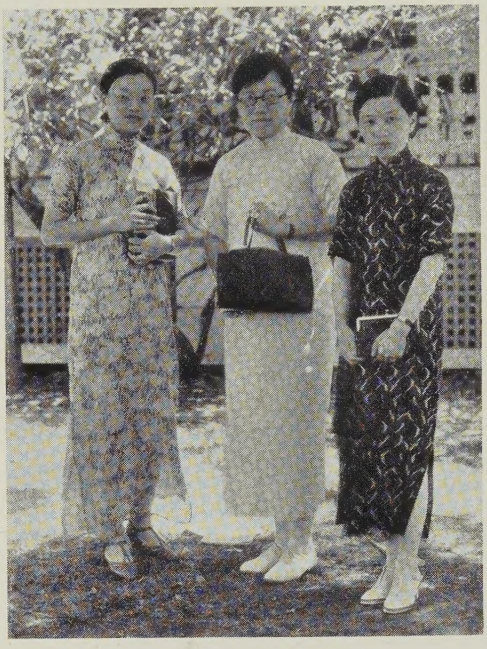
This organization carries on field work in the rural districts. People are taught the essentials of hygiene. Hospitals are established everywhere. Research is being carried on in many of the problems that confront the medical profession. School health work has become highly developed. Conscientious workers and doctors have left no stone unturned in the field of public health service, which, although it was started only recently, has made tremendous progress.

Among the most important of their researches are the study, preparation, and examination of drugs, the solution of sanitary engineering and public sanitation, control of epidemics, and disease, and the control of foods.

Education

Perhaps the most important of all progressive movements is that of education. (See plates I, II, III, IV.) It is important to remember here that it is not so much facts and figures that count as tendencies and policies. This great educational movement is one to which unceasing attention is given, but it is one of those things that do not outwardly manifest themselves. News of this movement does not appear on the front pages of the world's newspapers nearly as often as news of China's political happenings. But it is more important than political changes, for education is one of those evolutionary forces that will bring about the desired economic, cultural, and political unity. Education is one of those forces that will determine China's future.

It is often said that one of the causes of the fall of the old régime in China was the inadequacy of its educational system which stressed the wisdom of the ancient, and disregarded new ideas, methods, and scientific knowledge. It produced cultured scholars skilled in the fine arts of music, poetry, literature, and philosophy, but it failed to produce progressive leaders and practical men. Because of the establishment of the Republic, and the introduction of the scientific and technical methods resulting from the industrial revolution, a new educational policy was established and education on a western basis was emphasized.



Delegates to the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in Honolulu, August, 1934: left to right, Mrs. L. C. King, President Shanghai Y.W.C.A.; Miss K. S. Kao, Professor of Education National Central Univ., Nanking, and Mrs. Wei-Djen Djan Lo, wife of the president of the National Central University.

In 1912, a comprehensive educational system was evolved which included plans for the education of more than one-fifth of the world's population. The three principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, namely, democracy, nationalism, and social justice, were the aims around which the whole educational policy revolved.

The last eleven years have been the most formative period in the history of Chinese education since China began the process of westernization. A simplified form of writing more in keeping with the common vernacular of the people has been adopted. This system has made it easier to educate the masses to read the newspapers . . . the only medium through which information on a large scale can be spread to them.

The League of Nations Commission drew particular attention to the spread of adult and mass rural education, which has been one of the most satisfactory projects undertaken. This type

of work is of incalculable value. Its original purpose was to teach the masses to read, but it has now expanded to include the raising of the economic level of the people, the creating of high standards of citizenship, and the spreading of general culture.

Stress has been laid upon vocational education, and provisions for the establishment of normal schools have been extensively carried out. Since 80 per cent of the people live in rural districts, there are many movements for the spreading of knowledge among the farmers. One of the most effective means is that of the radio. Many graduates have laid aside their regular occupations to work side by side with the farmers in order to learn more of their problems and to help solve them.

At the same time, the normal schools are making considerable progress, turning out teachers at the rate of 10,000 a year. If the plans of the Ministry of Education are followed out, at least 1,400,000 primary school teachers will be needed in the next twenty years.

Tremendous progress has been made in athletics and physical training. (See plate XII.) This practical recognition of the value of physical training as a vital part of the preparation for life is one of the greatest and most important changes in China's educational outlook. Wang Ching-wei, president of the executive yuan, aptly sums up the situation by saying, "A healthy spirit always dwells in a healthy body. With a strong body, one can carry on any struggle to the end, and emerge victoriously. In this fact lies the significance of athletics." Because of this attitude, physical education courses have been introduced in all schools. Public recreation parks have been established and people are taught the significance of good health.

The thousand-character system is the heart of the new mass movement, which up to 1929 has given nearly twenty-five million people an education. The motto of Dr. James Yen, the director of this movement, explains its function clearly. "Eliminate illiteracy and make new citizens for China."

Among some of the new educational tendencies are:

Emphasis on technical and scientific training. There are about thirty technical colleges in China, and a majority of the 103 universities maintain schools of science. It is also interesting to note that the students going abroad annually are shifting their selection of advanced subjects from literature and fine arts to science.

Increased facilities for the education of girls must not be forgotten, especially in secondary and higher education. Some of the girls are taking the apportunity to major in science, in engineering, and in the medical professions, but the majority of them prefer to major in education. The tremendous increase of women students indicates interest in the question of equality of the sexes and woman suffrage.

As I have mentioned before, this important educational movement in China has received little emphasis in other countries, although it is one of the great evolutionary forces behind the modernization of China.

Status of Women

The question of the status of women in China is very interesting. (See plate I.) From the beginning of time, they have had great influence in Chinese history. In ancient times, it was a queen who discovered the art of rearing silkworms. Women have also won fame on the field of battle, and China has its Joan of Arc in the story of Fah Mou Lan who went to war for twelve years to relieve her old father of military service. But during the last thirty years, the greatest progress has been made in freeing women from their bonds and ties, from the restricted life that they have been forced to live, dominated by their husbands. Marriage is now conducted on the same basis as in Western countries. Women have entered into every profession under the sun. They are doctors, lawyers, teachers, publishers, engineers, bankers, nurses, clerks. They are indeed instrumental in shaping the destiny of China.

One of the most outstanding banks in Shanghai is the Women's Commercial and Savings Bank of which Miss Nyien Sok-woo is the president. The bank is managed entirely by women.

Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the revolutionary leader, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek are notable examples of modern women who have taken great parts in politics.

The ideal, of course, is to have the Chinese women retain what is best in China and to supplement it with what is best in America and Europe. The result is usually a Chinese woman who is doing her utmost to realize China's program of modernization.

Organization of Government

Because the attention of the world is now focused on Far Eastern questions, I believe that a great many people, especially Americans, are interested in the organization of the Chinese Republic. (See plates XI, XII, XIII, XIV.) Its policy is based directly on "The Three Principles of the People" which Dr. Sun Yat-sen formulated and expounded. These principles are nationalism, designed to make China a free, independent nation in the family of nations; democracy which aims at creating a republican and democratic form of government in China; and social justice which attempts to supply the needs of the people and to make the country economically self-sufficient. If we look at these terms with the perspective of the Westerner, from whom Dr. Sun derived a great many of his ideas, we find that nationalism is merely "government of the people," democracy is "government by the people," and social justice is "government for the people."

The Organic Law of 1928 describes the functions and organization of the National Government which is composed of five yuans or councils. This law is based on Dr. Sun's Five-Power Constitution, which is a combination of the best qualities of many forms of governments in the world. The Five-Power Constitution consists of the Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination, and Control Yuans. The different yuans have each a president and a vice-president, many ministers and commissions. The State Council, composed of members from the five yuans, promulgate laws which must be signed by the President of the National Government and countersigned by the Presidents of the five yuans. The structure of the government might be explained thus:

The Executive Yuan is the most important organ of the National Government and it really exerts the most weighty influence in the running of the government. Such matters as foreign affairs, military affairs, finance, industry, navy, communications, railways, totaling thirteen in all, come under its jurisdiction.

The Legislative Yuan acts on questions of legislation, budgets, war, peace, international affairs. Its president, Mr. Sun Fo, visited the islands last summer.

The Judicial Yuan has charge of all judicial matters.

The Examination Yuan provides for a highly efficient system of civil service examinations whereby efficient public servants can be chosen for the government. Civil service has been adopted in one form or another by different countries in recent years although the idea was developed by the Chinese many years ago.

The Control Yuan has the power of impeachment. The ministry of Audits, which passes over the budgets of other departments, is located in this yuan.

There is a vast number of commissions and boards which carry on definite types of work. Their names need not be mentioned. But, in order to get a good understanding of the Chinese government, it should be remembered that this structure contains the best elements of Western and Chinese governmental methods.

Social Changes

Many other phases of Chinese life have been changed to meet modern conditions. Organizations like the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have been introduced everywhere, and they are playing a great part in leading the youth of China. They have introduced such western sports as soccer, basketball, tennis and track, all of which have found immediate popularity with the students.

Just as many of the western forms of recreation have been taken up intensely by the Chinese younger generation, so is dancing indulged in everywhere.

The theatre has developed to such an extent that a great many plays are

being given by professional and collegiate groups. Foreign motion pictures draw large audiences, especially in the cities, although motion pictures made in China are beginning to attain the high standard of Western films.

Social problems are receiving great attention. Widows, orphans, cripples, destitutes, refugees, in short, all those who need help, are being cared for by religious or social institutions.

A great deal of money is being spent in flood and famine prevention work. Bandits have been largely suppressed. A vast reconstruction program for the unification of the country has been put into effect.

I have attempted to give you a bird's eye view of China as she is today. The revolution of 1912 is still on, but it is no longer a political one. It has rather become an economic, educational, and social revolution. Ancient policies that have come down from time immemorial are cast aside for new and better ones, policies that embody the best that the East and West can give. These changes have taken place in all phases of life. Their effect may be slow, but their ultimate result will be great. There is the fact, no longer a hope, of national unity.

It is impossible to discuss the heritage of four thousand years in such a short time. The history of China, its political, social, and economic development through the ages enfolds a fascinating story to one who will read it. There is something in China to interest every type of person and I hope that this little glimpse will inspire you to a further and deeper study of China and its people.

No one can say what the ultimate result of China's reconstruction and modernization will be. It is absolutely certain that she will create a new order out of the old, and soon must be able to take her place among the modern nations of the world.

My Glimpse of China

By R. E. LAMBERT*

IN SUBMITTING these few thoughtful impressions of contemporary China, I do not presume to speak with authority. The country is too vast, too diverse, and my stay in it too short for that. Nor do I claim originality for the views expressed here. Some of them doubtless have been better stated by abler pens. But on departing from China's hospitable shores I wish to express something, not exhaustively but sketchily, of my friendly feeling at what I have observed on my first visit to China after many years of interest in Chinese matters.

Ever since boyhood my eyes have turned towards Far Cathay, the Celestial Kingdom, the land that was literally forced open with the sword and gun from 1840 to 1858, ostensibly for China's own good but actually for ulterior commercial gain of our Western invaders.

As the sequel will show, I am excluding all mention of what comes quickly to the traveler's eye as picturesque, quaint, and exotic, though I was fascinated by much that I saw from and on Chinese streets and byways.

First let me say that I am agreeably surprised at the *vigor* of the Chinese people in facing every phase of their life. Absurdly I had expected to find, in a civilization so old and philosophic, a far more lethargic attitude towards the immediate problems of life.

Next, my observations lead me to the opinion that the greatest single factor in current Chinese culture is the *impact of Western civilization* upon it. Most of the sequel is an elaboration of that idea of impact. I do not speak thus of Occidental influences with any con-

* The author is an educator whose membership in the Pan-Pacific Union and interest in Pacific affairs dates from a quarter century ago. He is a port and terminal expert, member of the Association of Port Authorities, and a research specialist in political science and the relation of government to transportation.

scious sense that ours is a superior civilization to that of the Oriental world, nor with any feeling that the effects of this impact have been all to the credit of Western nations. On the contrary, much has been to their discredit.

In a country so large and varied as China, a vital factor in its progress is the whole problem of communications. This includes the elements of postal, long-distance telephone, and telegraphic services as well as highways, railways, waterways, and airways, and all sorts of transport equipment and facilities. Without minimizing the importance of much-needed new railways, and air service development, both of which involve much new and expensive construction and equipment, nor of her waterways which require some modernization to yield their most profitable utilization, the basic transport need in China has already been recognized. I mean highways, first-class roadways. A modern system of highways has already been projected and much work completed. From now on it is likely that they will not stop with being provincial arteries, parallels and laterals, but will be extended to inter-provincial, country-wide means of communication.

China is already becoming air-minded, both in a commercial and a military sense. This speaks well for the future of rapid intercourse and military defense. The existence of a government college of communications, the National Chiao-Tung University at Shanghai, Peiping and Tangshan in Tientsin, augurs well for the steady progressive improvement of all these interrelated mechanisms of intercourse.

As a lifelong student of theory and practice in government, historical and current, the scheme of a five-sided national government designed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and still maintained by President Lin-sen, supported by China's greatest living military leader, General Chiang Kai-shek, intrigues my Western mind. Reared on the concept of three coördinate branches of government—legislative, executive, judicial—the elevation of examinations and supervision to equal place with these three fundamentals started a chain of reflection that has persisted from the day of my arrival to the present.

Any casual observer of democracy at work in America or in Europe is forced to the conclusion that the greatest—I repeat, *greatest*—need in official life is a combination of *ability plus integrity*. Neither without the other is sufficient. When I say ability I mean total ability that is made up of all those separate special abilities needed in any public office. When I say integrity I mean a strength of character which surmounts any and every consideration of personal, cabalistic, or even partisan advantage; whether or not the triumph of honor over temptation to subversion is ever recognized, acclaimed, or rewarded. This is, as I read it, the peak of virtue as conceived by Confucius.

Now if what I have just said is true, it is eminently fitting that the machinery of selection of candidates for state service should be vested in an independent body coördinate with the three basic governmental functions. In the United States this function of selection is vested in an independent commission but far below the splendid exaltation its counterpart enjoys in China. Moreover, when weighing the part that examinations have held in China since their establishment fifteen hundred years ago in the Tsin Dynasty, it is highly commendable that this ancient feature of Chinese governmental practice has been retained in the reorganization of the governmental system along modern democratic-republican lines.

Obviously, however, it is vital that this service of selection, independent and exalted as it is, should be administered with strictest honesty and totally dissociated from sharp political chicanery.

To prevent any deviation from this high level which doubtless occurs occasionally, a suggestion of both principle and policy might be made. Instead of candidates being selected on the sole basis of ability to get through the technical examinations, a rigorous investigation of each examinee's character should be added. No doubt I shall be answered that in a measure this is actually done. Then I bespeak for the practice courage, honesty, and thoroughness in administration, and, on the part of the general public, respect, ad-

miration, support—and never-failing scrutiny—so that its purpose may be fully carried out.

When it comes to that other department, Control (supervision), I confess to a sense of bewilderment. I have not yet been able to give it the study it deserves and therefore cannot speak with any degree of assurance beyond stating my first reaction, which has grown during the weeks of my sojourn. My present judgment is, with all respect to the late lamented and revered Dr. Sun Yat-sen's patriotism and skill in political philosophy peculiarly adapted to his own country, that nothing important would be lost and something perhaps gained if the functions now fulfilled by the Control branch were transferred to a suitable machinery under the Executive.

But, frankly, I am open to persuasion and I suggest that this special question of the relation of the Control branch to that of the Executive—their present separateness, the advisability of mergence, and other allied considerations pro and con—be made the subject of intensive treatment by some political scientist with the necessary qualifications, and that the study be published in a good political science journal.

Dr. Kalfred Dip Lum could do this in a satisfactory manner. I mention him because his experiences as delegate from Hawaiian Chinese to the National People's Congress at Nanking for some years past, as the Commissioner of Overseas Affairs in the present Nanking government, as a practicing attorney, as a member of the Kuomingtang party, as a professor of political science in New York, Hawaiian, and Chinese universities, eminently fit him for a judicial, theoretical, and practical analysis of this question. It may be that China has a distinct contribution to make to modern governmental theory at this point as I feel that she has in the matter of selection. At any rate, the zone of apparent overlapping between the Executive and Control needs clarifying.

Apart from these main considerations, I find much to commend in various aspects of the political fabric, too numerous to describe in detail. Not the least of these is the maintenance of the open road of opportunity for the lowliest-born to achieve places of highest eminence in the government service and institutional life of the country. Another, akin to it, is the beautiful one of marrying philosophy to practical life and statesmanship. In China the Platonic theory of the ruler being a philosopher is realized in all strata of governmental service. This, by the way, is in marked contrast to the American people's attitude towards President Franklin Roosevelt's innovation of a "brain trust" of college professors to help him meet the hard problems of government in these critical and parlous times. It is worth noting that Confucius restated, and lived in his own person, this Platonic ideal more than a century before Plato was born. Confucius would not be revered as a sage had he not applied his wisdom so well in statecraft.

A third noteworthy evidence of the close vital concern of the government for the people, which presses for praise, is the so-styled New Life Movement which seeks to elevate the standard of living throughout the length and breadth of the land.

As an educator I see much to praise and a few features to condemn in the changing educational set-up in this amazing country. The sweeping simplification of the written language for popular edification with its phonetic monosyllabic script in face of many difficult local dialects and of the generally ponderous (though not to be despised or discarded) written ideographic language of the classical scholars—*Wenli*, a language of heavily condensed thought and Miltonic loads of allusions utterly beyond the comprehension of the ordinary man—is a case in point. We can almost say that now China has a written language of the vernacular, *Bei Hwa*, but certainly it has a literary language that is accessible to countless more millions than was formerly the case. China always has had tremendous respect for learning. She is rapidly becoming literate. And literacy is the root soil, the good earth, of effective democratic society. Bookstalls abound in the cities. Moreover, Mandarin is a speech which will slowly

but steadily supplant the local dialects for all but the lowest types, or at least will more generally augment them to facilitate intercourse with men from different sections of the country.

Attempts at mass education and adult education are other praiseworthy activities.

China has many educational institutions which have been reorganized and modernized along Western lines. Most of these are now directed by Chinese educators and largely staffed by Chinese teachers. A large number of these educators have been graduated from Western universities, but there will be decreasing need of this practice as her own institutions improve.

The Ministry of Education has recently decreed that there shall be a temporary cessation of liberal arts instruction and a concentration on science and engineering in government institutions of higher education.

Teachers College, Columbia University, is lovingly referred to by its alumni as "the Mother of Teachers." Other teachers' colleges in the United States and elsewhere, and college and university executives generally, tend to listen more or less respectfully to what is uttered there. In its department of higher education for some years one of its most vociferated criticisms of American higher education has been the ineffectiveness and futility of liberal arts education for the majority of college students. In China we have this unexampled, ready response to alter the curricula to conform to the recognized need for change. The time having arrived when China's services are no longer able to absorb the hosts of liberal arts graduates, and the need having become manifest for hundreds and hundreds of native engineers and technologists of all sorts and other special professions, the edict ensues for curricular adaptation to meet those conditions.

I must add that I am not altogether satisfied that this Teachers College theory or the Chinese ministry's order are examples of perfect educational wisdom. There is much to be said for the cultural value of liberal arts education aside from purely utilitarian considerations. And there are many unemployed native graduate engineers here and there as well as many unplaced aspirants for government or institutional service. But my lack of whole-hearted agreement with the policy and the theory do not prevent admiration for the courage of the administrators in making the change when it seems like wisdom to them to do so.

For the present, engineering and other scientific and technological instruction is mainly in English. The language of the Chinese has not hitherto had to face the requirements of the ever-expanding and ponderous vocabularies of that immense and relatively new field in human experience—Science. In time, Western textbooks will be translated into a suitably expanded native language, and following the period of translations, original works will be composed by Chinese authorities in the various scientific fields in their own language. A start has already been made in a small way. I have seen an elementary biology in Chinese, translated from an American work. It is gratifying to note that they have avoided the absurdity of trying to transliterate the Latin terms but have followed the commonsense equivalents. For instance, *pseudopod* becomes "false foot" and is thus easily rendered into forceful and clear Chinese characters.

Perhaps the greatest felt need just now in this whole field of science, pure and applied, is for physicists and teachers of physics.

From this all-too-inadequate sketch of just two or three aspects of educational life, the natural transition is easily made to the subject of missions, a large part of whose effort has been concentrated in educational work.

It would be foolish to give unqualified praise to the whole effort of Christian missions in China. Too many mistakes of attitude, purpose, and method have been made by persons undoubtedly zealous and sincere enough but not specially or adequately trained or fitted for the work. But I have no hesitation in saying, and I speak from profound conviction, that by and large the general effect of the Christian missionary enterprise in China has been greatly beneficial in interpreting to her

Agricultural center in the hinterland of China's gigantic farm, the Yang Tse Valley. Innumerable waterways to provide transportation stand as monuments to progressive enterprise of times past, and indicate the mental source of modern transportation development. The Chinese farmer wastes nothing. Here we see the straw from threshed rice awaiting transportation to the home fires of a great agricultural region where fuel is precious.

the nobler aspects of Christian living, the sense of individual responsibility, and the high value of personality according to the Christian ideal. I have seen too many products of Christian missionary effort in China to feel otherwise on this much mooted point.

Admitting that there has been much ground for criticism of the missionary effort in many directions, still is and, since it is a human institution and a dynamic one instead of static, always will be, we may say with full assurance that a much more creditable case can be made for foreign missionary enterprises in China than for the records of political and commercial penetration. This last is true even though there have been many foreign statesmen and businessmen who have rendered invaluable services for China's good.

The fact remains, however, that Young China has tended to make light of the educational work of the missions.

China is the most outstanding example in all the world of a nation caught in the vortex of imperialistic and nationalistic ambitions of other Powers. The whirlpool and the whirlwind never cease, though they abate somewhat now and then.

The worst trend of a generation ago was stopped largely because of John Hay's leadership in the Open Door policy and of America's action in respect of its share of the Boxer Indemnity.

Finally, a few words as to China's future as I see it. Many foreign observers are prone to use too glibly the easy expression "China must first clean her own house." I was astonished to

In the midst of militaristic goings to and fro in China's vast domain, habits of industry and an eye for business persist as dominant factors. Purveyors of food are as omnipresent as their culinary skill is omniscient and a hearty hail is hardly necessary to draw custom where "good digestion waits on appetite and health on both."

find responsible Chinese gentlemen using the same phrase.

Whatever that phrase may be taken to mean, and I suppose it must mean something different to every observer, I believe considerable effort is being made in that direction. She is not doing all that might be done to advance herself socially, politically, economically, and culturally, but then, what nation is doing all that it could and should?

First, I should like to record my impression that China is too vigorous and resilient to be a dead or dying nation, to be slowly but surely disintegrating, as was thought to be the case some years back. Energy is still one of her universally binding virtues (knowledge and magnanimity being the other two).

Because her energy has not manifested itself in centralized political power, military strength, economic and imperialistic aggressiveness as has been the case with her sister nation, Japan, we have mistaken these lacks for a supineness that stood for decadence. China will not in any sense become a "Yellow Peril" to Western civilization unless the West, by misguided policies, materialism, feeling of superiority and self-seeking, forces her to become such. On the contrary, as we of the West come to know China better, she may become for us a source of correction and modification for the errors and defects of our own civilization, which is far enough in all conscience from being perfect or satisfactory to many of us.

China is not likely to become a strong military nation. In times past she has had a way of swallowing up her conquerors, and if she is forced to submit to foreign political or military dominance, the same thing may happen again, given time enough.

China has the largest, though fortunately not the densest, population of any country on the globe. Fortunately, again, she has vast areas for huge migrations for many decades to come. Indeed, that was part of the value Manchuria had for her in recent times. With the completion of needed improvements — agricultural, mineral, transport—she could support a much larger population.

More and more the Chinese will be able to do without foreign business leaders. This statement can be illustrated by the fact that a number of the finest skyscraper office buildings, apartment houses, theaters, and hotels in the largest cities are designed by Chinese architects, erected by Chinese engineers, and owned and operated by Chinese men. It is true that many foreign names still label much of the standard equipment for these buildings but this, too, tends to disappear from the picture. On the whole, however, for some time yet, China will continue to produce for export foodstuffs, raw materials and small handcraft goods, while importing

the higher-priced, more intricate manufactures such as machines of every description.

China's foreign trade, which has increased several hundred per cent in the past few years, both in imports and exports, will continue to expand. Once she feared that foreign trade would deplete her silver fund, but has since learned that that evil is not a necessary result of traffic with the West. Her productivity has been stimulated, her reservoirs of natural resources tapped, to yield cash crops for the purchase of foreign gods which she has learned to enjoy but which formerly she didn't want.

From a fair knowledge of the major ports of the world, it is my considered opinion that Shanghai may easily in time surpass New York, London, and all our other great ports and thus become the premier port of the world. No wonder the Japanese are keen to exercise as much control there as they can. Shanghai is the gateway to a larger population than that served by any other port.

China's mining resources will be exploited more rapidly and widely than ever before, and much more largely by the Chinese themselves for their own benefit. But agriculture will continue for a long, long time, perhaps for all time, to be the basic and principal industry for the majority of the people with a moderate but healthy increase of agricultural products in export.

Chinese industries, I believe, will undergo much more "rationalization" but I doubt whether for centuries this growth will entirely replace the small home-industry. And in the Westernization of some industries, I believe the Chinese will not let so sharp a cleavage arise between capital and labor to curse the changed conditions along with whatever blessings ensue from large-scale production, as has been the case with every nation which has become a part of the industrial revolution, including Japan as the latest.

Notwithstanding many contrary forces, Chinese social life will continue to be closely knit in the patriarchal family, the clan, the trade or the provincial guild, the secret society, the educational association, and similar institutions. The family and guild and educational associations are mostly wholesome in their influence but the secret societies have generally been a baneful influence on the Chinese.

China's democracy, central as well as regional—a central republican government with wide provincial autonomy—will steadily strengthen. Her many centuries of local democratic ways and more than a score of revolutions in as many centuries against the central government, indicate that expansion of democratic government is likely to be solid after the travail of a trying-out period.

Eventually the most enlightened leaders of the conservative, military North and of the adventurous, progressive, revolutionary South will reconcile their differences for the good of all China sufficiently to effect a strong national government, though the problem will tax the utmost efforts of Chinese statesmanship. From the viewpoint of strategy rather than of long-time evolutionary processes, and at the risk of seeming to favor military power, it would seem that when, instead of Northern troops being lodged in the South to force obedience (as was formerly the case), Southern troops are used to police and defend the North against banditry and further foreign invasion, the coalition and unity will be practically accomplished. The North would no longer fear the South then. I believe the greater responsibility is on the Southern leaders to think and act in terms of the immediate solidarity of the whole of China in place of what has largely seemed a purely sectional patriotism, however able, honest, and progressive. Needless to say, perhaps, that in thus seeming to favor a continued use of military power, I mean a military brought under civil control. In this respect, both Japan and China need the same remedy. In the argument for civil control of the military I may be too visionary, but these radical changes seem to me likely to occur fairly early in the new China.

Chinese political ideas may not yet have developed generally so as to make full parliamentary government immedi-

This roadside scene in beautiful Western Hills illustrates three age-old tenets of Chinese culture—trade guild architecture; a "family tree," in which all members of a family have financial interest if and when the wood is liquidated; a coolie, symbolic of ingrained individualistic energy—life closely knit in the family, the guild, with persistent energy a binding virtue.

ately practicable but steady progress is being made in this direction as experience with constitutionalism continues.

Slowly but steadily China will throw off the strangle hold which, through finance and foreign loans, foreign nations have upon her political life. Along with that release will go gradually all the other shackles such as extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction, foreign concessions and international settlements, leased territories, spheres of influence and interest, the limitations set by operation of the most favored nation clause in treaties, tariff restrictions, etc. Hope for abandonment of extraterritoriality grows with the introduction of the Anglo-Saxon system of law and courts, and with the elimination already of two such powerful nations as Germany and Russia whose nationals now enter the country on equal basis with the native Chinese.

China will not go Communistic as was once feared. Fuller knowledge of the grand experiment in Soviet Russia has turned the leaders, and even Young China, away from Communism's ideas of extremes.

Modern industrial development, combined with Western ideas of personal worth stressed by the missionaries as a fundamental in Christian faith and Christian social theory, is undermining a little the position of the family in current social theory. But this will be a modification, on the whole, and not a destroyer of the family influence.

Leaders of China who were educated abroad—whether by their own government, by the missions, or at their own expense—are no mere imitators of the West but seek to form a new synthesis on a spiritual plane, creating something new in the world out of a deeper appreciation and blending of both civilizations. I believe that China will in the end take the lead in fusing its Oriental cultural stream with our Hebraic-Hellenic one to form a still richer life for the West as well as for itself.

Steadily China will assume the leading places in directing Christian as well as other institutions in China. Where they have done so they have succeeded remarkably well. The native YMCA and YWCA, wholly conducted by Chinese, are monuments to their ability to manage their own affairs, even definitely Christian enterprises.

China still looks upon America as her best friend but no longer expects active aid from the Western leviathan in protecting her against other Western or Japanese aggression. Our apparent acquiescence in Japan's taking over Korea; our lack of forceful opposition to Japan's 21 demands; the somewhat misunderstood Lansing-Ishii agreement; our seeming deference at Versailles to

Japan's position in China; our lack of full courtesy in arriving at the four-power pact concerning China without consulting her or making her a partner in the agreement have awakened the Chinese people. This last was somewhat modified by the fact that a distinct forward step was taken for China at the Washington Conference of 1921-22. Her attitude towards us is more realistic now while none the less sentimental. She knows that it is extremely unlikely for this peace-loving nation to resort to the arbitrament of war in the defense of China even under extreme provocation.

All these venturesome predictions are of course predicated on the basis of the West and Japan giving China fair treatment, giving her time to make her own adjustments to the Western impact. They depend also somewhat on the West's *seeking* a better understanding of China and Chinese culture.

When a philosophic people like the Chinese—I had almost said a nation of philosophers—learns to use the inductive method as a habit, there's no telling how far they'll go in intellectual and scientific discovery and invention; in adding a definite regard for the future to their reverence for the past. Do the Powers fear a thus thoroughly awakened and reorganized China? Is the secret of Japanese aggressiveness in Chinese territory the fear of the Empire for the menace of a strong united Chinese republic? I believe the new China may be trusted to become a respected equal in the family of nations and not a menace to world peace.

NOTE: Certain passages, dealing extensively with technicalities of government, have, with the author's consent, been omitted from the foregoing able article with the thought that to the majority of MID-PACIFIC readers they would not be of interest.—THE EDITORS.

Lingnan University

Impressions of an American Student

By FRANK S. WILSON

"TODAY only the foolish and ignorant waste their time celebrating, praising a nation in as precarious a position as we are in. We should rather work hard, study hard, never waste a moment, and build up the country than praise it as it falls!" To hear such a declaration as this from the lips of a Chinese student at Lingnan University brings one to a central point in the thinking of virtually every student on the campus. It is so much more a privilege to go to college in China than in America that few attempt it without a very definite purpose. Almost every student in college knows why he is there and what he will do when he graduates.

One cannot help feeling a little uncomfortable in contrasting this high sense of purpose with the attitude of so many American undergraduates. Yet every college student at Lingnan has had to work for years in primary and middle school in order to learn a language as totally unrelated to his own as English. The fact that a large proportion of courses are offered in English is a considerable tribute to the foresight and courage of the Chinese faculty in continuing the use of English, believing that through this seeming hardship they can best develop leaders for China who can use with equal facility the tools of China and of the West, both of which China so greatly needs.

Five hundred sixty acres, nearly one square mile, bordering the Pearl River near Canton in the rich rice lands of South China constitute the campus of Lingnan University. (See Plates I, II, III.) Honam island, on which Lingnan is located, is intensively cultivated, supporting a population of sixty thousand on its forty square miles of rice lands, bamboo groves, and scattered little

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY, Canton, top: Women's Dormitory and, below, student group, a number from Hawaii. Next below, ground-breaking ceremony for first Women's Dormitory, 1932, staff and students, including a number of boys and girls from Hawaii, attending. Lower right, official opening of first Women's Dormitory, Mrs. Wing Kwong Chung inserting key; Dean C. F. Laird at her right; President W. K. Chung in the foreground. ¶ About one-fourth of the students are women; approximately one-tenth are children of Chinese resident overseas. (Photos from Frank S. Wilson.)

LINGNAN UNIVERSITY. Top left, Luk Yao Hall, Men's Dormitory. Right, above, Exchange Students, 1934-35. Left to right: Reuben E. Wood (California Tech.); Geoffrey G. Smith (University of British Columbia); Ward R. Drury (College of the Pacific); William C. Kuzell (Stanford University); Osmyn Stout (Whittier College); Jerome K. Holmes (University of Hawaii); Robert R. Scrim (Occidental College); William M. Meeker (Whittier College); Fulton Freeman (Pomona College), and William A. Mingst (Stanford University). Engineering Building in background. ¶ Left, below, official opening of Agricultural (Ten Friends) Hall, by Mr. Ma Ying Pui, head of The Sincere Company, Hongkong. Left to right, Dr. Shen Ping Fei, Dean of Agriculture, Sun Yat Sen University, Canton; Mr. Ma Ying Pui, Director Lingnan University, representing the Ten Friends; Dr. Wing Kwong Chung, President Lingnan University, and Dr. G. W. Groff, Dean of the College of Agriculture. (Photos from Frank S. Wilson.)

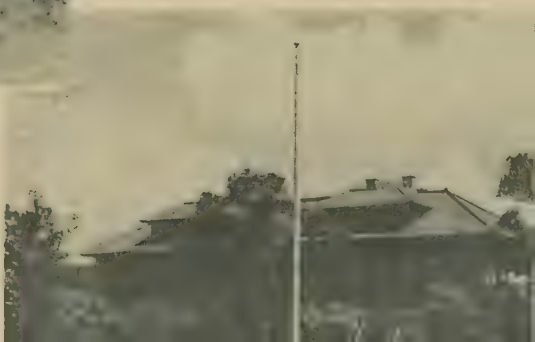
LINGNAN UNIVERSITY has sixty fire-proof buildings on its 560-acre campus, Honam Island, near Canton on the banks of the Pearl River. Here are pictures of some of them. (Photos from Frank S. Wilson.)

Wing Kwong Hall, one of the men's dormitories, donated largely by Chinese in Hawaii.

Grant Hall, the Administration Building, environing foliage characteristic of beautifully kept campus.

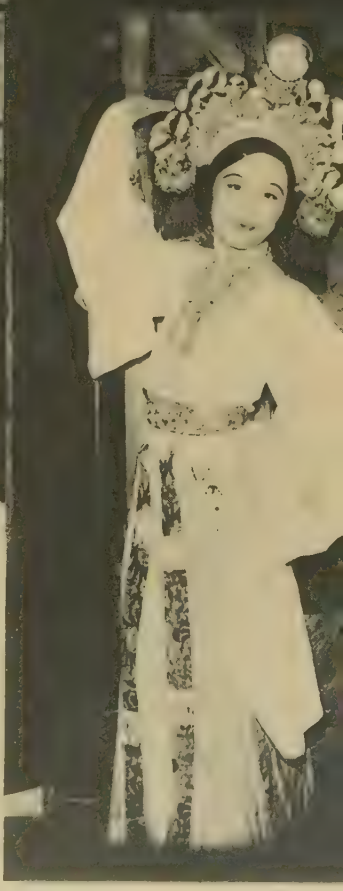
Java Hall, donated by Chinese resident in Java, Netherlands East Indies.

Guest House. Lingnan University is seldom without visiting dignitaries from around the world. Right, Willard Straight Science Hall.



FAMOUS PEIPING FAMILY

Sohtsu G. King and his younger son Ginpo (top) with some prize peonies grown in the grounds of their beautiful home. Ginpo King is an artist of note, especially for his bamboo and grape subjects. Below, in the peony garden, left to right, Sohtsu King's sister, famous for her goldfish paintings; his wife, and Stella, the younger daughter. Right, another daughter, Frances. His eldest son, Raymond, was absent when Gladys Li Hee, of Honolulu, took these snapshots. ¶ Sohtsu King is a member of the Board of Trustees of Rockefeller Foundation, Peiping, and director of the China Foundation, which organization arranges for all scholarships for foreign study in connection with the Indemnity Fund.



PEACOCK BLUES, firecracker reds, turquoise, jade greens, embroidered richly in gold with symbols for wealth, happiness and longevity, old Chinese gowns run the gamut of gorgeous hues, yet amaze the world by seeming always to produce chromatic harmony. Gowns of the North, shown above, follow simple lines compared with elaborate South China styles, yet their richness can be imagined by the old Tang gowns (top left) worn by a bevy of stage celebrities. ¶ Modernized gowns are shown in the adjoining photo by the daughter (left) of the Chinese Minister to Brazil and the daughter of the former Minister to Moscow. Below, left, two examples of the rapidly disappearing Manchu head-dress and, right, Gladys Li Hee, of Honolulu, noted actress, in an old Tang stage costume. (Photos from Gladys Li Hee.)

FIFTY YEARS AGO the Dowager Empress Tz'u Hsi, "Old Buddha," then in the twenty-fifth year of her de facto rulership of China, yearned for a quiet retreat and recreated as her Summer Palace (top, left) the old Western Hills palace Wan Shou Shan of the famous, and similar, Empress mother of Ch'ien Lung. ¶ Ultimately this "woman's $50,000,000 whim" cost the "Old Buddha" her throne. Below is shown the ornate terrace guarded by the famous gold-silver-bronze-alloy lions cast by Sun Ch'uan (221-265 A.D.). An offer of $2,000,000 for them has been refused. ¶ Lower left, a view of the Pai T'a or White Dagoba crowning a hill just outside the Forbidden City. Built in 1652 A.D. by the Emperor Shun Chih, the Dagoba is architecturally Thibetan as a compliment to the first Thibetan Pontiff to be confirmed in the title of Dalai Lama, and to commemorate his visit to Peking. Its design symbolizes the five elements, Earth, Water, Fire, Air and Ether.

Copyright photo by Sohtsu King.

SUMMER AND WINTER in salubrious Peiping show, top, right, a beautiful temple to Confucius. The vigorously stepping gentleman in the foreground is the present popular Consul General for China in Hawaii, Mui King Chau. ¶ Lower left, T'an Chueh Ssu, a temple in the Western Hills, Peiping, with China's famous playwright George Kin-Leung pondering the perplexities of explaining Chinese drama to the Western world. Next, right, Tartar Palace in miniature housing the famous large, white jade Buddha from whose forehead a giant ruby was removed, so 'tis said, by the soldiers of Chang-Tso-Ling. The robes of the image are encrusted with rubies and diamonds which, at last reports, remain to dazzle the eyes of visitors and to enhance the spiritual uplift of devotees. ¶ Right, a wondrous lotus garden (Photo from Miss Rachel Yap, Honolulu) near the Summer Palace of the Manchu Prince Yen.

EIGHTY PER CENT of China's 400,000,000 are farmers, yet those in trade have set a pace in acumen for traders anywhere, even as the Chinese artisan has in skillful patience and persistent industry. Here, top, we see a typical street scene with a barber furbishing up a more or less comfortable customer; a fortune teller, center, keen-eyed for a lovelorn or acquisitive patron, and a food purveyor tempting the ever-ready Chinese appetite. Below, mother giving the family washing a go and upholding the Chinese tradition of personal cleanliness.

AGES AGO something happened to the great Gobi, said to be the cradle of the human race, not unlike that which is happening in the middle west of the United States today. Probably over-grazing, not cultivation of marginal land, destroyed the grass roots which bound the soil against deportation by drought and wind. Gobi Desert soil, moving southward, is the loess which for centuries has filled China's eyes, rivers and sea. In Shensi Province, top, caves have been carved in it as, apparently, comfortable dwelling places. ¶ Below, milling millet by mule power. Chinese of the North know nothing of rice. Millet, milk and meat doubtless fed ferocious Mongols in the days of Ghengis Khan.

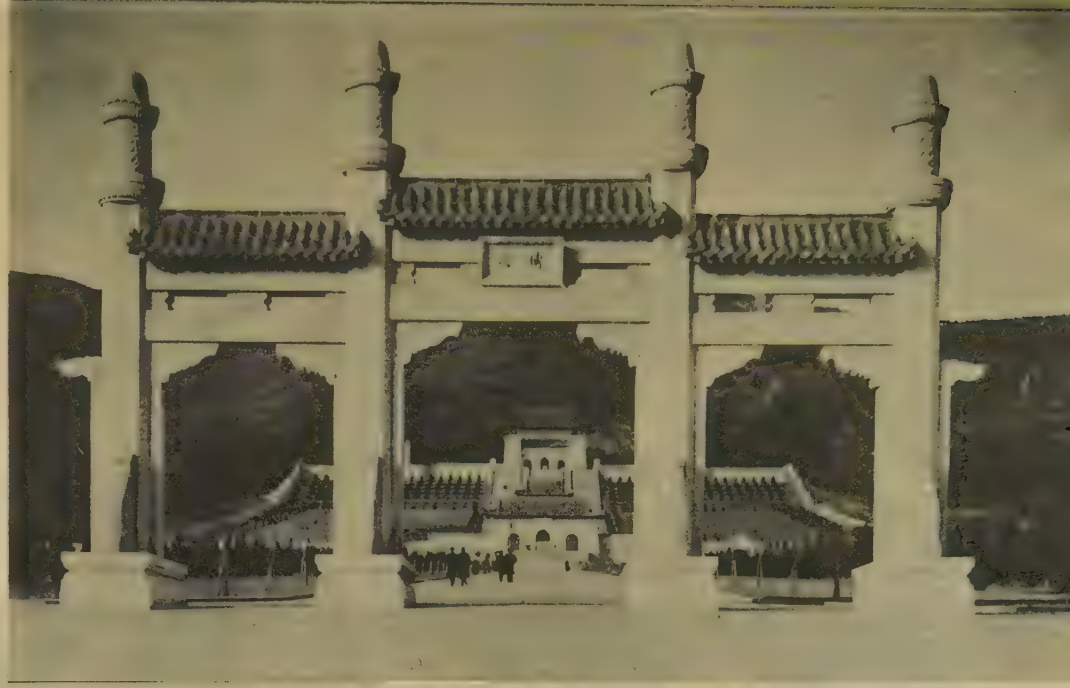
MILLIONS are born, live and die aboard the innumerable boats that ply the rivers and canals of China as shown, above, on the crowded Han River. Next, below, presents the great Chinese problem, past and present, of curbing the mighty rivers that carry life in one hand and death in the other. Some forgotten engineer did a good job on this massive, sturdy dyke in the dim past when battlements to stave off Mongols were also important, as much of China's wealth moved then, as now, over water trails. ¶ Below, one of the countless, individvidualistic cemeteries dotted helter-skelter throughout rural China, located as a soothsayer may direct regardless of interference with land usage and, nowadays, with road and railway building.

X

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS housing the National Government of China, Nanking, blend the glory of an ancient empire with ultramodern convenience. Ministry of Communications (top, left) is the most beautiful architectural achievement in recent years. It was supervised by Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Minister of Communications. Right, official residence of the President of the National Government, Lin Sen, built on a hill commanding a view of the city. Below, left, the magnificent natatorium in Chung-shan (Sun Yat Sen) Tomb Park. Right, Officers' Moral Endeavor Association building. ¶ Brightest hope of modern China is the rapid development of associations after the Western manner furthering "team-work" as distinguished from the ancient highly individualistic code. Many of the officials in charge of government received their technical education and training in America. (Copyrighted photos by Chekiai Agency.)

CHUNG-SHAN (Sun Yat Sen) Tomb Park, Nanking, designed by Henry Killam Murphy, adviser to Nanking City Planning Commission. Foreground, right, stadium seating 50,000, inviting athletes from all China annually, hope for world Olympic meet eventually. Left, middle distance, the natatorium. In the cated to fallen heroes of the Revolutionary troops. ¶ This vast and splendid recreation center expresses the spirit of modern China—national community interest, inculcation of the "give and take" of sportsmanship. (Photos by Chekiai Agency.)

AT THE FOOT of Purple Mountain, overlooking the vast government park named in his honor, lie the mortal remains of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in the chastely superb mausoleum (right) designed by America's Henry Killam Murphy. Even as the Chinese is a munificently gracious host to those whom he honors in life he is equally lavish in memorials to his honored dead. Here we see it expressed in Sun Yat Sen's last resting place viewed through the p'ai-lou (entrance). ¶ Below, buildings combining the charm of ancient China with modern efficiency to house departments of the National Government; left to right: Ministry of Railways; Supreme Court, and The Judicial Yuan. ¶ The National Government is composed of five yuans or councils, based on Dr. Sun's Five-Power Constitution, "a combination of the best of many forms of governments." The Five-Power Constitution consists of the Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination, and Control Yuans. The different yuans have each a president and a vice-president, many ministers and commissions. The State Council, composed of members from the five yuans, promulgates laws which must be signed by the President of the National Government, countersigned by the presidents of the five yuans. The Control Yuan has the power of impeachment. The Ministry of Audits, which passes upon the budgets of other departments, is located in this yuan. (Copyrighted photos by Chekiai Agency.)



MORE BUILDINGS of the National Government of China; top, left, Chung-shan Cultural Education Institute and, below, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Top, right, National Health Administration and, below, the Central Hospital. The National Health Service is a division of the Ministry of the Interior, covers efficiently matters of legislation and administration, governs the Field Health Station work comprising national health and sanitation activities equivalent to those of the most modern communities. (Copyrighted photos by Chekiai Agency.)

HANGCHOW brings up visions of the old tea trade and clipper ship races from the "River of Eighteen Streamlets" to London Town. Here, today, is the great tea center and, top, left, a godown and administration building as the old tea traders knew them. Below, a corner in the garden of Hwang, the "Tea King," being emotionally enjoyed by guest Gladys Li Hee, of Honolulu, and, right, part of the "Tea King's" private villa and more of the gardens. (Photos by courtesy of Gladys Li Hee.)

THROUGH this East Gate (above) of ancient Kaifungfu (Kaifeng), capitol of Honan Province, passed a fragment of the Lost Tribe of Israel in 800 A.D., after wanderings in China, reached by way of India, from 200 B.C. Here dwell today their forlorn, impoverished, descendants. ¶ Left, luxurious transport enjoyed only by the well-to-do. Others walk, often heavily burdened. These "rice burners" can do four miles an hour. This one is practically a limousine, with its canopy and, apparently, a cushion for father and a lazy-back for milady who prefers the scenery, such as it is, to a vis-a-vis. ¶ Below, a rare sight, even in the North, where camels are usually packed, not hitched to carts. ¶ Time was no object in old China, endurance of hardship no discouragement, patience a platitude where families trace their lineage back four thousand years. These virtues form the whip-cord backbone of a nation that has found the accelerator. (Photos from Alexander Hume Ford.)

In the heart of China's lush horticultural South, waterways abound as in China generally. Here is one near Lingnan University, a school devoted largely to education in better uses of the land. Water transportation is cheap and is being speeded up by power other than a coolie on the end of a pole.

rocky hills covered with the typical horseshoe-shaped tombs. On the campus, the sixty fireproof buildings of prevailingly Chinese architecture scattered among the trees and bamboos, their roofs of green or blue glazed tile, perhaps justify the statement of a well-known American columnist: "It's the loveliest place in China!" There are three men's dormitories, one women's dormitory, administration building, library and recitation, engineering, science, agriculture, and auditorium buildings, besides the adjacent middle and primary school plants, power house, and numerous faculty residences. The Chinese motif in architecture is adhered to more and more in each new building.

With one-tenth of the student body the children of Chinese emigrants overseas, a number of buildings have been donated by Chinese people abroad. Wing Kwong Hall, one of the men's dormitories, was given chiefly by donors in Hawaii. Other support has come from the mainland of the United States. The Chinese government has also helped generously. Java Hall was a gift of Chinese in the Netherlands East Indies.

About one-fourth of the four-hundred-fifty students in the college are women. This seems somehow to give more the American tone than is the case in countries where coeducation is the exception. In spite of the unbalance of the sexes, a student's problem is rather how to limit than how to extend the time given to social events. The coeds are usually dressed in modern Chinese fashion; the men generally prefer Western clothing, except in the coldest weather when for the sake of warmth top-coats are passed over in favor of padded Chinese long-gowns — which even some Americans prefer for themselves.

Lingnan is completing its second year of experimentation with an Exchange Student scholarship plan, under which this year eleven American and Canadian undergraduates are spending a year in residence before returning to complete their work at their own universities. This is a new and positive approach to Pacific understanding.

Through all the difficulties and achievements of the past two years, two facts seem to stand out clearly: first, that an approach to Chinese student life of a value and effectiveness seldom possible to the foreign faculty member *can* be made by the undergraduate exchange student; second, that the practical difficulties, of language, finance, and differing academic emphases, are not insurmountable.

So it is that Lingnan University is carrying on a work which, while it *is* Chinese, is in its scope more than Chinese. It seeks to develop men and women of deep human understanding, of purposeful Christian character, and of broad national view. Judging from the achievements of its alumni, it is succeeding.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, "Father of the Chinese Republic," whose advanced ideas caused his elder brother to withdraw financial support of his education in Hawaii which, in turn, forced his return to China which, in turn, overthrew an empire.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's School Days in Hawaii

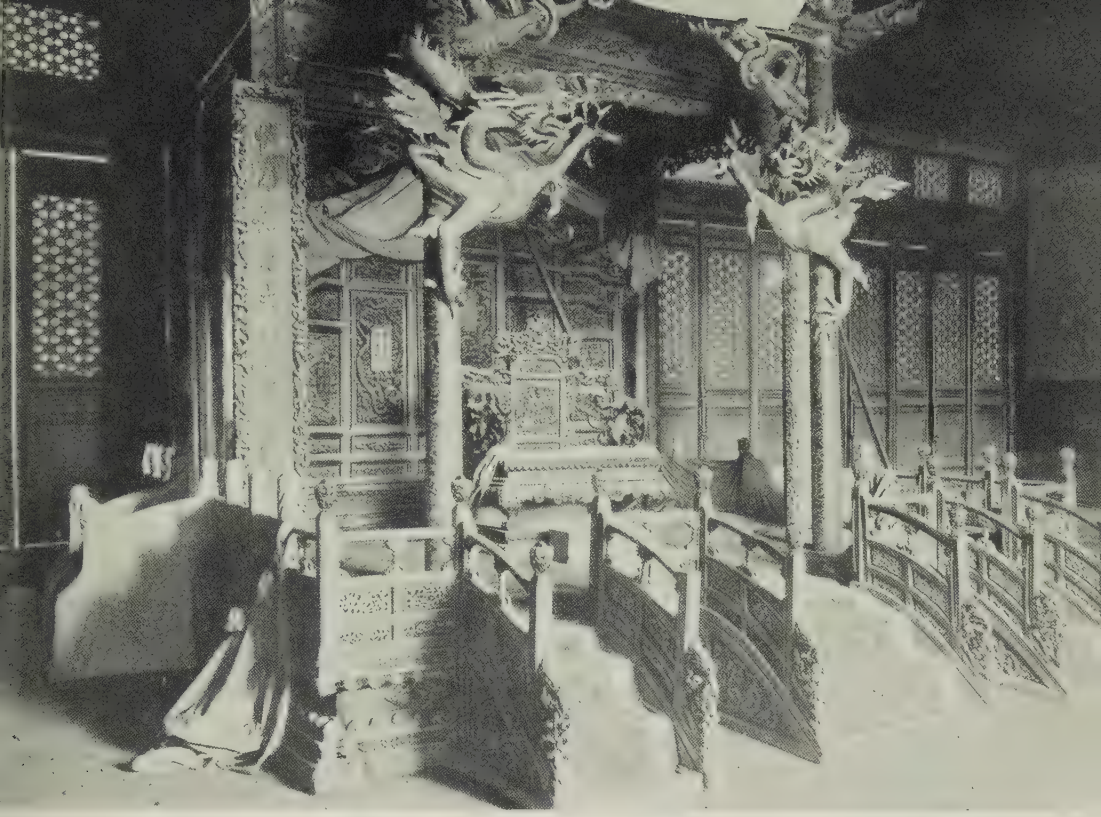
By SHAO CHANG LEE

DR. SUN YAT-SEN, "father of the Chinese Republic," was a boarding student at Iolani School in Honolulu between the years 1879 and 1883. He came from Chu Hung Village in south China near Macao at the request of his elder brother, Sun Mei, a rice planter and manager of a small general merchandise store at Ewa (a plantation district not far from Honolulu). Soon after his arrival, he was sent to Iolani to learn the English language. He was fourteen years old when he entered the school. His teachers were Englishmen, and his guardians were Bishop and Mrs. Alfred Willis.

In four years' time, Sun Yat-sen acquired a good knowledge of English, mastered the ordinary British branches of learning such as mathematics and English history, and learned something about the life and teachings of Christ. So excellent was his scholarship that at the closing exercises of the school on July 27, 1882, he received from King Kalakaua the second prize in English grammar. He was called a "mathematics shark" by his schoolmates, of whom four were Chinese and the rest Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian. So deeply impressed was he by the gospel truths which he had learned from his teachers and guardians that he wanted to become a Christian, "but was not permitted by his heathen relatives to be baptized."

Upon hearing that Sun Yat-sen was about to abandon the faith and customs of his ancestors and embrace the foreign religion, Sun Mei became furious and refused to support him any longer. Sun Yat-sen was obliged to leave Hawaii. Through the efforts of Rev. Frank Damon, he obtained the passage money for his return to his homeland.

Young Sun Yat-sen carried away with him some knowledge of mathematics, English history, and the doctrine of the Anglican church and of the conditions in the Hawaiian Islands. As far as we can ascertain he did not gain any knowledge of republican principles



When Sun Yat Sen was a humble student in Hawaii, vast China was ruled from this gorgeous Dragon Throne by the Dowager Empress "Old Buddha," masterful mother of a dying dynasty. Perhaps a trivial circumstance (see text, opposite page) which sent young Sen back to China had much to do with the coup de grace that ended an empire, founded a republic upon gem-encrusted memories of Manchu might.

and of American history at Iolani, but certainly he did imbibe a spirit of contempt for the faith of his parents. This was evidenced by the fact that, soon after his return to Chu Hung Village, he went to the temple of the god of the north and broke the image of the god, to whose service his mother dedicated him when he was born. This spirit of revolt against old tradition led him later to cut his queue and to start a revolutionary movement which in 1912 brought to an end the Manchu rule and established the Chinese republic.

Painted Mask of the Chinese Stage

By GLADYS LI HEE

(See Plate V)

DOWN through the misty ages of Chinese history no detailed study of the Chinese stage was ever attempted, not because there were no scholars or philosophers in the race, but because the intelligentsia had always regarded drama below their dignity even to consider. And yet the Chinese theater has persisted through the hundreds of years which have marked the culture of its country. However, it has been only within the last two decades that an analytical study of the Chinese theater has been sustained.

To the uninitiated, the Chinese theater is a series of unholy noises, and drunken hallucinations utterly strange and thoroughly puzzling.

A more careful observation and study would reveal a close resemblance to the theater of Shakespeare's day.

Were one to transport oneself to the old Empress Dowager's theatre in Pe-

king, one would discover a stage somewhat the prototype to the Shakespearian stage. There is a level platform or outer stage which projects itself into an open courtyard surrounded on three sides by galleries and balconies. Its very high roof is supported by brilliant red lacquered pillars of stupendous size. There is an inner stage which is used to portray the chamber scenes, and a balcony above this which was used by "deities," were there any, to snatch the heroine or hero to heaven or to provide the unfortunate heroine an exit heavenward.

Perhaps the Chinese also used the balcony to depict their versions of Romeo and Juliet episodes.

In a typical Chinese stage untainted by Western realism and port-city ideas of Art, the setting is strikingly bare except for a few chairs, a tea table serving for anything and everything, from the interior of a room to an imposing mountain on which the villain stands to sight his prey, a large rug which covers the floor so that the actor will not slip in any electrical display of gymnastics and muscle contortions, and one big embroidered back drop which covers the central wall back of the stage and lends a glittering magnificence to the otherwise almost perfectly blank stage.

Embroidered curtains, one on each side of the central hanging, delineate the entrance and the exit, right and left respectively, of the actor. One sees attempted variations of this simplicity in the overelaborate and disconcerting screens which Mei-lan Fang brought to America on his American tour, and in the grotesque attempts at Belascolike realism coupled with the obtrusive modern sets found in some Cantonese and Shanghai—not to say even Pekingese —productions.

Not unlike the Shakespearean productions, the musicians are usually found in desultory array on the stage near the entrance, although in some recent Pekingese productions attempts have been made to *hide* the musicians back stage. And, of course, the stage properties, the pillow on which the heroine kneels in her cry to the heavens against the frailties of men, the rope with which her father hangs himself, and the white flag with its paper bits to depict snow are close by and very much in evidence. And, custodian over all these is the property man, most probably dressed in underwear made in Ossining, who nonchalantly but supposedly quite invisibly to his audience, doles out his "props" as the play progresses. On the highly impressionistic Chinese stage, he seems to be quite necessary and appropriate but, to untrained Western eyes, he is apt to be too conspicuous and the tendency of American producers in presenting Chinese plays is to overemphasize his importance and conspicuousness.

The actors are divided into five main types, the *sheng,* who may be bearded or not, according to type, and interprets roles of important male characters. The most exciting and spectacular of these are the *wu sheng* or military types, who perform wondrous gymnastic feats on imaginary horses with imaginary armies in military scenes taken from important episodes of Chinese history such as San Kuo, the story of the Three Kingdoms. Each movement is accented by the beat of the drum or the clash of the cymbals, which lends a very warlike aspect to the whole illusion. The *hsiao sheng* must not be disregarded, for it is he who interprets the youthful male roles in a high falsetto, who is unbearded and handsome, and makes love in a refined and almost ethereal manner. He it is who is the essence of the stage dilettante.

Second of the important stage types are the women's roles called the *hua tan* or young women's parts, comparable to the soubrette roles of the French stage and sometimes equally as naughty, the *ching-i,* or middle-aged women's parts, and the *lao-tan,* or old women's parts.

The third types are those with painted faces called the *ching* which usually represent human beings if their masks are plain colored, or spiritual beings and foreign warriors if their masks are definitely painted with a design usually in bright reds, greens, turquoise, and whites.

Those characters who wear white-

Most exciting and spectacular of the five main types of sheng who interpret important male characters on the Chinese stage are the wu-sheng or military types. Here we see two enacting a military episode from Chinese history. As the pennants carried signify ten thousand soldiers each, it appears that in this battle the contending forces are evenly matched. Battle chargers are indicated by the hobby sticks tufted with horsetails.

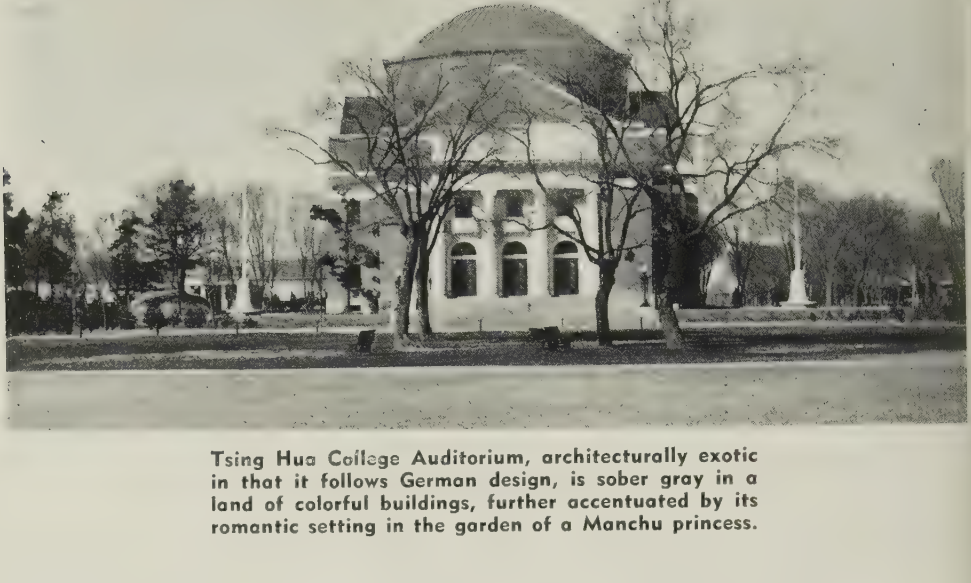
butterflies painted on their noses and sometimes on their faces are called *chao*. They are the comic relief of the Chinese stage.

In contrast to the usual trend of stylization in the acting of the other stage figures, the *chao* is sometimes highly realistic in action and speech, his pranks and pungent remarks often moving an audience to violent laughter or utter disgust, and sometimes a comminglement of both. He it is who improvises dialogue, who sings in a natural tone in burlesqueing contrast to the other characters, who dies in novel and splitting ways and who makes a most lively exit even though he has ended his characterization with a most touching death scene.

The last group are the *mou* types, who take the minor parts.

According to George Kin Leung, Chinese authority on the drama, "Realism is shunned and in its place is to be found a lightness of touch, markedly impressionistic, and heightened by music, meter, rhythmic gesture, and expressive posture which combine to produce a stylized beauty."

Behind the almost perfect stylization of the Chinese theater lie the desires and fears, the hopes and faith of a people whose drama is no more quaint than Shakespeare's nor less real than Ibsen's.



Tsing Hua College Auditorium, architecturally exotic in that it follows German design, is sober gray in a land of colorful buildings, further accentuated by its romantic setting in the garden of a Manchu princess.

Chinese Foreign Study

From Notes Contributed by

PROF. SHAO CHANG LEE, University of Hawaii

TSING HUA UNIVERSITY, Peiping, China, is built upon the former Tsing Hua College, founded in 1911, as the result of remission by the U. S. Government of a portion of the Boxer Indemnity amounting to about $10,785,286. The college was originally intended to be a preparatory school for training students to be sent to America to carry on advanced studies.[1] A university status was adopted in 1925. At present the University consists of four colleges: Arts, Sciences, Law and Engineering. There is also a Research Institute.

In 1925 the U. S. Government returned the remaining portion of the Boxer Indemnity amounting to about $12,000,000. This was used to establish the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, which is administered by a joint Chinese-American board of trustees of fifteen members: Tsai Yuan-pei, chairman, Dr. Paul Monroe, former president of the World Federation of Education Associations, is vice-chairman, and Sohtsu G. King (see Plate IV), honorary treasurer.

Funds are devoted to the development of scientific knowledge and to the application of such knowledge to conditions in China through promotion of technical training especially. The Foundation arranges for all scholarships for foreign study in connection with the Indemnity Fund. Students receiving fellowships from the Foundation for study in America must register at Tsing Hua University. Preparations are made annually in Hawaii to entertain these students who travel en masse to enter their chosen institutions on the mainland.

The majority of the thirteen foreign powers in the original allotment of indemnity have remitted all or most of it with the stipulation that it be applied to education in China or to development of public works for the benefit of China and incidentally, in some cases, for mutual benefit of China and the nation remitting. The Austrian and German portions were canceled by the treaties of St. Germain and Versailles respectively. The USSR renounced the Russian portion of the indemnity, whereupon the Chinese government, after satisfaction of all prior obligations, created a fund for the promotion of education among the Chinese people.

[1] China sent her first group of students to America in 1874. In that group was Tong Shao-yi who became Premier of China, later State Counsellor to National Government, Peiping. Now a director of the Pan-Pacific Association of China, and Honorary President of the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai.

China's Premier Agricultural College

By ALEXANDER HUME FORD
Director, Pan-Pacific Union

THERE ARE TWO colonies of Hawaiian friends at Lingnan University, China's premier agricultural college near Canton (see plates I, II, III). One is a group of a dozen Hawaiian-born Chinese students; the other, a group of Hawaiian-born *haoles* (Caucasian) and other teachers who hail from Honolulu. Young Hoermann is at Lingnan on the staff of educators; young Wilson, exchange student from the University of Hawaii, is getting an education. Dr. Henry, the Hoffmans, Dr. Groff and others who attended Pan-Pacific conferences in Honolulu are cooperating with President Chung and his Chinese administrative assistants in directing the destinies of the university.

Until the revolution in China, Lingnan was the Canton Christian College. Today it is the Lingnan University, with a Chinese president and attendance at chapel merely optional. The university has some 300 acres set aside for experimental purposes in agriculture and animal husbandry. The government is a liberal contributor to the work and assists in the maintenance of the sericulture station on the grounds.

Dr. Hoffman and those who attended the Honolulu Pan-Pacific Conferences have introduced many plants from Hawaii, especially the papaya and the avocado.

It is here that I first encountered a water-buffalo dairy farm some dozen years ago, when the late Dr. Levine was preparing his paper on the value of water-buffalo milk for the first Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference. The dairy has grown much since then, for it is found that the water-buffalo gives milk five times as rich in butterfat as does the cow, and that it is more economical to use the water-buffalo as a butter-producer than the cow. Moreover, both here and in the Philippines, the cow deteriorates from generation to generation, while it is believed that the water-buffalo may be made to become more and more of a milk-producer with each generation. All the ice cream and butter at Lingnan is made from the milk of the water-buffalo. Diluted one-half, the buffalo milk is still a rich substitute for Alderney. The water-buffalo being immune to tuberculosis its milk (diluted) is a godsend to infants.

The Hoffmans and Dr. Groff ask me what is being done with the lichee tree in Hawaii, and all I can say is that it bears luxuriantly and is neglected. It grows excellently here at Lingnan. A specialty of the university farm is the raising of nut crops.

Incidentally, I asked if there were any snakes on the 600 acres of the university grounds and learned that there are occasionally a few specimens found. A few of the 37 varieties in this part of China are poisonous, and all are edible; even the cobra is encountered once in a while. Poisonous snake flesh is a delicacy, and while there are restaurants that make these snake feasts a specialty and keep thousands of cobras and other venomous live snakes in stock, it is a feast for the rich only, one feast costing a thousand dollars. The Chinese like their venomous snakes mixed. I expressed my horror, only to learn that there is a rattlesnake canning factory in Florida that caters to those exotic tastes that demand strange foods to excite their jaded appetites.

I do eat raw oysters and clams. I dearly love a dish of boiled shrimps and can eat periwinkles or squid soup, if I don't know it is squid soup, but I will not knowingly eat eel or snake. Although in the elaborate preparation of Chinese dishes, where a score of meats, including snake flesh, are included, I

presume I have eaten and enjoyed snake without knowing it. A snake farm at Lingnan may pay, but I will not encourage the idea.

The agricultural college has an appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars a year from the Government and returns half of this amount from the sale of fruits and vegetables. What about trying this in Hawaii?

In Swatow today I learned how just common, ordinary snakes are prepared for the purchaser. At a street corner I joined a small crowd; in the center was a snake vendor with his great baskets of snakes. In one of these baskets were a dozen lively grey snakes, each six or eight feet long. A Chinese customer was stirring them around to select the longest and plumpest. This accomplished, he hauled his choice out from its writhing companions and handed it to the vendor, who promptly put a noose around the snake's neck, let the purchaser hold the cord tightly, while he, with all his strength, smoothed out the snake's wriggling form, still alive from end to end, leaving only a foot of the tail which continued to wriggle. In fact, it was still wriggling after the snake was skinned and delivered to the customer, the head, skin, and wriggling tail being deposited in a basket where other snake tails were wriggling.

I am sorry I saw this sight for now I know I shall never be satisfied until I've put skinned eel and snake side by side, roasted both, and sampled them. I hope I shall like neither.

I have toyed so much with the durian that I fear I am beginning to acquire a taste for this disgusting fruit. Next I shall learn to like limburger, then I shall certainly feel ready for the grave.

At Lingnan, Hoffman showed me the collection he is making of the medical plants of China, bottles with the drug or medicine compounded, then great books containing the leaves of the plants. Soon he will have descriptions of the plants, the medicinal value and an account of their effect on the human system. I told him of the collection I was making in South America of this sort for the Pan-Pacific Medical Congress, and of the market in La Paz, where a hundred vendors sold as many different kinds of vegetables, drugs and medicines. If the Pan-Pacific Agricultural Congress is to be held in China, we will begin this collection anew, and I hope carry it through.

Lingnan is willing at once to begin planting little ten-foot squares of all grasses indigenous to China, as well as squares of those that can be introduced, in preparation for an exhibit, at the Pan-Pacific Agricultural Congress. Then a dozen square feet will be set aside for samples of Chinese and introduced trees, etc. It will be quite an exhibit and will give the students as well as China something to work toward.

I learned at Lingnan of one result of the Pan-Pacific Association's efforts in China to create a great national interest in good roads. The Chinese in this area have became accustomed to the idea of having rows of trees planted by the roadside so that now, with the road built across the new bridge from Canton to Lingnan Island, they are voluntarily planting trees by the roadside. These modern Chinese look with equinimity on the destruction of the graves of their ancestors that lie in the route of the road (see plate X). Verily, China is changing.

The good roads movement started in China two decades ago by the Pan-Pacific Association has assumed gigantic proportions. It has become a mania. Roads are being built everywhere, and good roads at that. An automobile roadway is just being completed from Canton to Swatow, north of Hongkong, another is to extend from Canton to Amoy, still farther north, and a port that, many believe, with the completion or the roadways, is destined to rival Hongkong and even lessen the importance of that British port.

The steamer I am on, of the China Navigation Company, British-owned, navigates from Canton via Hongkong to Shanghai, via ports including Swatow, which, from the harbor, has every appearance of a modern American city, but once ashore the illusion is quickly dispelled. It is only the outward architecture and the oil tanks that are American in appearance.

These British boats set a fairly good table, but it is fortunate that I put in

my supply of green vegetables, for I alone enjoy my luxurious and plentiful tomato salads and am served with fresh boiled green corn and okra, besides having in my cabin for dessert the most delicious nectarines I have ever tasted.

The vessels, being British-owned by a real British company, are actually under the command of the captain and he sees to it that they are kept scrupulously clean. When he gives the steward orders, he is obeyed. On the Yangtze, there are boats flying the British flag. A British captain, first officer, engineer and assistant engineer are aboard as observers, and on the salary list. They must be aboard if the British flag is flown from the stern.

One reason that Chinese-owned steamship lines have not been a success is that the chief jobs are given to high officials or owners, regardless of their fitness other than relationship.

One Chinese line to Saigon is owned by the son of a coolie, who is one of the rich men of Hongkong. It is put under the British flag, but the vessels are run as a Chinese coolie would run a boat, and it is no credit to the new Chinese Republic. The Chinese Government also conducts a steamship company and honest efforts are being made to make its service a credit to China.

Agriculture, good roads, and water transportation are the three great problems of China, and they are being tackled and aided by the Pan-Pacific Association. The good roads movement of the Association has aroused the Chinese to the importance of binding their country together by a network of good roads. Vast areas, hitherto closed to commerce, are being opened up, and their products transported over good roads to a lucrative market. Good roads should eliminate famines in China. The building of good roads to hitherto unreached agricultural areas is opening up a vast new country that may be devoted to small farming and enable the farmer to get his crops to a market quickly.

The Chinese leaders are awakening to the value of a Pan-Pacific Agricultural Congress held in China to stimulate, then educate, the people to renewed effort in bringing intensive agriculture, modern fertilizing, and scientific animal industry to the knowledge of the masses.

The agricultural universities of Canton, Nanking, and Peking are expected to take the lead in preparing for any agricultural congress to be held in China, and it seems certain that such a congress will include in its agenda a section on Good Roads and modern transportation by land, air, and water.

Jews in Honan for More Than a Thousand Years

IN KAIFUNGFU (Kaifeng), capital of Honan Province, China, there is a colony of Jews (see Plate XVIII) said to be a fragment of the Lost Tribes of Israel. The colony comprises about 400 persons in seven families or clans.

Their synagogue, undermined by a Yellow River flood, fell to ruin long ago. Unable to repair it, the colonists disposed of its timbers to relieve the pressure of their dire poverty. Nothing now remains of this ancient house of worship save a single stone which marks the site and upon which is recorded the varying fortunes of these forlorn Israelites.

The record avers that their remote ancestors arrived in China by way of India in the Han dynasty (B. C. 200-A. D. 200) and that the founders of this particular colony made their way to Kaifungfu in the Tang dynasty (618-906) about 800 A. D. The stone bears also an outline of their holy faith showing that, in all their wanderings, they had not forsaken the God of their fathers.

Survivors still cherish some scrolls of the Law, written in Hebrew upon sheepskins, but no longer have they a rabbi to expound it. They have forgotten the sacred tongue and some of them have wandered into the fold of Mohammedanism.

Rise and Fall of the Greatest Empire

Material might and magnificence fade but memory of Genghis Khan perennial in Mongol minds and hearts after nearly eight centuries.

From the CHINA WEEKLY CHRONICLE of April 28, 1935

YESTERDAY the Mongols in Peiping, simultaneously with their fellow-countrymen in Mongolia itself, or at any rate in Inner Mongolia, celebrated the birthday of the great Genghis Khan, founder of the great Mongol dynasty that afterwards obtained temporary rule over China and at one time threatened to desolate the whole of Europe. (See Plate IX.) Genghis Khan himself, the son of a Mongol chieftain, was a warrior from his youth up. He fought successfully with various Tartar tribes, took the title of emperor in 1206, at the age of 44, and began the invasion of China. By 1215, the date of Magna Carta, he had secured possession of all the country north of the Yellow River except Peking. He then made peace with the Chin Emperor, reecived the submission of Korea, and in Central Asia became the master of Tashkend, Bokhara and Samarkand; and after a life of warfare died in Kansu in 1227. It was under his successors that the Mongol Empire swept westwards and disturbed the peace of Europe, even threatening to overrun the whole of that subcontinent.

To this day the memory of Genghis Khan is venerated amongst his people. In the guest-yurt at Pailingmiao, directly facing the main entrance, and the most striking thing in the yurt, is a large portrait of the first of the great Mongols; and the same honor is done him in many a Mongol encampment. It is something more than a dream of the Mongols that they will again play a great part in history, and undoubtedly their frontier position between two great states—the Republic of China and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—destines them to a place in the history of the next half century; but whether they will play a rôle or be merely figures on a chessboard time alone will show.

It was April 27, 1162 A.D., in the Spring-burgeoned grasslands of Mongolia. On that morn came a man-child to the yurt of a Mongol chief. One tiny fist did not flutter, remained tightly clenched. Curious, apprehensive, the father opened it, revealed a clot of blood. Thus to the world came Genghis Khan, and that astounding sweep of bloody conquest which created the greatest empire in all history. Glut of luxury undermined it, degeneracy of its Khans hastened decay, religion and disease canker its senility today.

Mongol Dreaded in the West

It is not often realized that the Mongol Empire, at its height under Kublai Khan, was in extent the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, stretching from the Pacific to the confines of Prague and from the Arctic circle to the Equator.

Fear of the Mongols was for years the nightmare of Europe, so much so that even the Danish fishermen were afraid to put to sea on account of it. Their very name made men shudder; they were put down as a "scourge from God"; old writers refer to them as a "visitation from God," demons who had been sent to chastise mankind. Europe did not look on the Mongols as human enemies or as a common foe, but as something supernatural. Men believed that they had heads like dogs and fed

Not before nor since has any cavalry equalled the troopers of Kublai Khan in rawhide toughness, ferocity, persistence, and horsemanship. Sweeping eastward, they became to all Christendom "the scourge from God," floated in human blood the greatest empire. Nothing of that glory now remains save the Mongol's superb horsemanship. Even today the Mongol scorns a poor horseman.

on human flesh. What was thought about them in Europe may be gathered from the following passage in Matthew Paris:

That the joys of men be not enduring, nor worldly happiness long lasting without lamentations, in this same year (i. e., 1240) a detestable native of Satan, to wit, the countless army of Tartars, broke loose from its mountain-environed home. . . . Swarming like locusts over the face of the earth, they have wrought terrible devastation to the eastern parts (of Europe) laying it waste with fire and carnage.

They are inhuman and beastly, rather monsters than men, thirsting for and drinking blood, tearing and devouring the flesh of dogs and men, dressed in ox-hides, armed with plates of iron, short and stout, thick-set, strong, invincible, indefatigable, their backs unprotected, their breasts covered with armour; drinking with delight the pure blood of their flocks, with big strong horses, which eat branches and even trees, and which they have to mount by the help of three steps on account of the shortness of their thighs.

They are without human laws, know no comforts, are more ferocious than lions or bears. . . . They know no other language than their own, which no one else knows; for until now there has been no access to them, nor did they go forth (from their own country), so there could be no knowledge of their customs or persons through the common intercourse of men. They wander about with their flocks and their wives, who are taught to fight like men.

And so they came with the swiftness of lightning to the confines of Christendom, ravaging and slaughtering, striking every one with terror and incomparable horror.

Feared in the East

Nor was their reputation in the Far East any better than it was in the far West. A Chinese historian of that period exclaims with disgust that: "Since the commencement of the world no nation has ever been as powerful as the Mongols are at the present time. They annihilate empires as one tears up grass. Why does Heaven permit it?" Another writer says: "In Asia and eastern Europe scarcely a dog might bark without leave of the Mongols." The Mongol power was so dreaded in Europe that the rulers of Europe were called upon to bind themselves together to resist it. The Holy Roman Emperor, Frederick II, addressed a letter "to Germany, ardent in battle; to France, who nurses in her bosom an intrepid soldiery; to warlike Spain; to England, powerful by its warriors and its ships; to Crete, to Sicily, to savage Hibernia, to frozen Norway," begging them to join a great crusade against the nomad invaders. What the Mongol meant for Europe may be gathered from a passage in this letter:

A people issuing from the uttermost parts of the world, where they had long been hidden under a frightful climate, has suddenly and violently seized upon the countries of the north, and multiplied there like grasshoppers. One

knows not whence this savage race derives the name of Tartar, but it is not without the manifest judgement of God that they have been reserved for these latter times, as a chastisement for the sins of men and, perhaps, for the destruction of Christendom.

This ferocious and barbarous nation knows nothing of the laws of humanity. They have, however, a chief whom they venerate, and whose orders they blindly obey, calling him the God of earth. These men a short and thick-set, but strong, hardy, of immovable firmness, and, at the least sign from their chief, rushing with impetuous valour into the midst of perils of every kind. They have broad faces, eyes set obliquely, and they utter the most frightful cries and yells, which correspond too well with the feelings of their hearts.

They have no other clothing than the hides of oxen, asses, and horses, and, up to the present time, they have had no other armour than rough and ill-joined plates of iron. But already —and we cannot utter it without a groan—they are beginning to equip themselves better, from the spoils of Christians; and soon the wrath of God perhaps will permit us to be shamefully massacred with our own weapons.

The Tartars are now mounted on the finest horses, and they now feed on the most dainty viands, and dress richly and with care. They are incomparable archers.

Such was the reputation of the Mongols four thousand miles from their native land within thirty years after their first forays; and no doubt they deserved their reputation.

Decline to Insignificance

For many years the Mongols have been insignificant in themselves but important because, by reason of their very weakness, they have been an invitation to the stronger Powers to the north and the south. During the Manchu period they acknowledged the sway of the Manchus, but with the weakening of Manchu authority came the advance of Russia and for a long time there has been a rivalry betwen Russian and Chinese interests for the domination of the whole Mongolian region. The position at present is far from stable.

Russia has for the time being established her dominance over Outer Mongolia, whilst China is seeking to retain and even to strengthen what remains of Chinese influence in Inner Mongolia; and the aspirations of both Powers are being challenged by Japan from the East. The Mongols themselves realize the precarious position in which they are and the more enlightened of them are trying to save themselves and their people by various forms of national protective mimicry, adopting in some measure various phases of modernization.

The problem of the political future of Mongolia possibly resolves itself into a race against time. If the conflict that many people see as almost inevitable amongst Russia, Japan and China becomes acute and develops into an armed struggle before the Mongols have become a regenerated people, then the Mongols as such will not count in the settlement; but if the regeneration of the Mongols can be brought about before the crisis becomes acute the Mongols themselves may be able to dictate their terms and determine their own destiny. The question is, can Mongol regeneration be effected at all; and if so, can it be effected in time? The answer to the first half of the question is, possibly yes; and the answer the second half is, probably no. In spite of the fact that there are amongst the Mongols many fine individuals, the degeneration of the rest seems to have gone so far that recovery and salvation cannot be expected for a very long time.

Reasons for Decline

It is almost unbelievable that a people who five centuries ago were feared from the Palisades to Paris should have sunk to their present insignificance. Two main reasons are assigned for this collapse; religion and syphilis; and the two may be closely connected. Many observers have pointed out that the national religion, Lamaism, is largely responsible for the degeneration of the people. The very essence of Lamaism is tranquillity, passivity, and those qualities that are opposed to initiative, inquiry and the pursuit of knowledge; so that this warrior race has become a race largely of quietists. At the same time the Lamaist religion absorbs a large proportion of the male population. Every family makes its sacrifice of one or more boys to the priesthood, and the lamaseries, practically the only permanent establishments in the country, are usually more populous than the nearest cities or towns. The great army of lamas is a burden on the people. There is a constant struggle on the part

In 459 B.C., nearly sixteen centuries before the birth of Genghis Khan, the Mongol menaced China and prompted the world's greatest defensive engineering enterprise. Two thousand years were required to complete the Great Wall's 3,930 writhing miles. It didn't stop Genghis Khan. In the accompanying picture which side of the wall faces north, and why?

of the laymen to provide their parasitic brethren with the best fruits of the earth. The indolent life of the lamaseries has become a quality of the people, and the exemption of the lamas, for many generations, from military service has increased the desirability of the priestly career. At the same time, the celibacy of the priesthood, which means of half the male population, has lowered the birth-rate. All this has resulted in what may be called excessive overhead charges, that is to say the maintenance of the majority of the population in idleness at the expense of a constantly decreasing minority, and this decreasing minority is increasingly unable to provide for the maintenance of the whole population.

The other cause of degeneracy, syphilis, is not so easily analyzed. The date of its entry is unknown, but it is probably comparatively recent, and yet its ravages are so enormous as to be almost incredible except by the physician who has worked amongst Mongols and knows its incidence. Except for the efforts of a few medical missionaries scattered through a million square miles of territory, there is nothing being done to combat this scourge; and there are those who think that it is possibly too late to do anything effective. Conditions are such that these two forces, religion and disease, which should be opposed to each other, are virtually allies in a silent war against the very existence of the Mongol people.

Yet the situation is not hopeless. There are enlightened men, princes and others, who are striving to save their people, and who cherish the hope that before the passing of this generation the Mongols will have reasserted themselves and become an active and vital factor in the determination of their own destiny.

Their hats are most peculiar, of a stiff, black gauze-like buckram . . . about four sizes too small . . . held in position by a broad ribbon tied under the chin . . . habitually they dress in white . . . have a passion for cleanliness. These gentlemen are viewing a parade.

Korea

Land of the Morning Calm

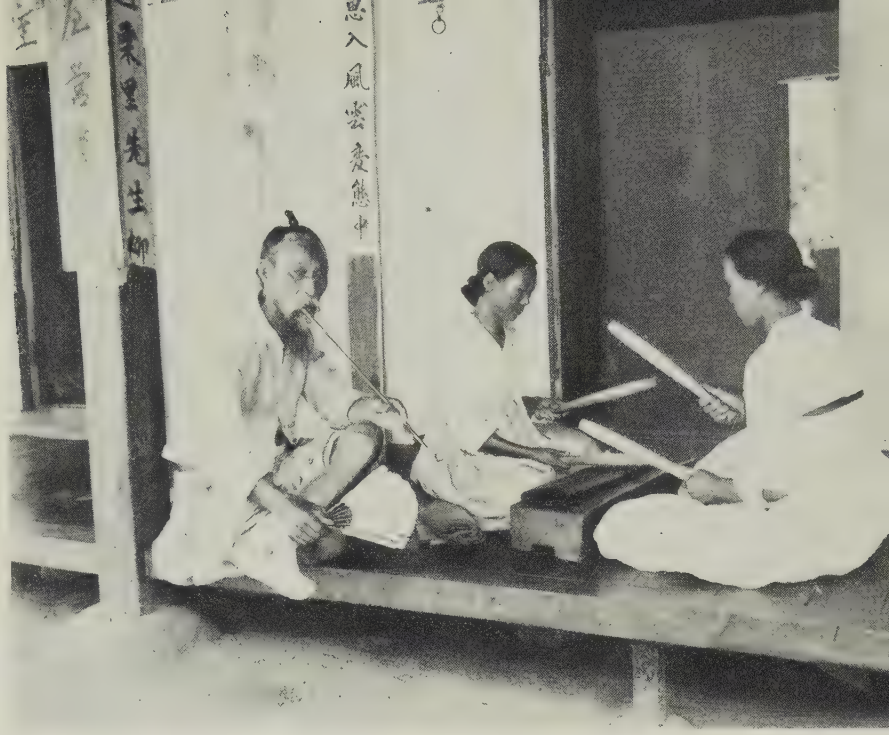
By A. H. C.

in the Rabaul Times, New Guinea

AS WE TRAVELLED southwards from Harbin we saw the country had already taken to sleighs, the frozen rivers and streams forming excellent highways. Mountainous stacks of soya beans, both bagged and loose, were to be seen at every station, and we thought dismally of another fall in the price of copra when we heard there had been a bumper crop and that under the strict laws of the Japanese it was hoped that the output would be doubled the coming year.

Twenty-four hours comfortable travel with a Japanese commercial man and a humorous person who claimed he was a Spanish Jew (although I noticed he travelled on a British passport) brought us to An-Tung, the Korean border town. Besides what we had observed from the carriage windows we learned much of the country from our two fellow passengers, who were both residents.

An-Tung, on the Yalu river, is not a very big town though it promises to be, as the Manchus are opening it up as a port and rich alluvial gold has lately been discovered in the vicinity. Eastward at some distance are the Korean gold fields. Both Japanese and American companies have been dredging and sluicing here for many years and much gold has been won. Enquiries concerning these fields elicited the fact that we do not know what cheap labor is at Morobe. Ordinary Korean mining boys cost Yen 8 per month and the employer is not responsible for food, medical attention or anything whatsoever beyond these wages—experienced boys, and some of these act as dredge winchmen, at Yen 12. At the present rate of exchange that is 12/2 and 18/3 respectively. These boys are both intelligent and plentiful. Compare them with our



Everybody works but father . . . the employed members of the family are ironing clothes by beating the cloth with round sticks. This produces a lustre unequalled by any other means. A likeable, hospitable, peaceful people who like their own ways best, come what may on the tide of modernism.

N. G. boys costing in all from £2/10/- to £3/10/- a month, at Edie Creek.

As on the Manchukuo frontier the customs examination was very cursory, although I had to display every cigarette in my possession; 500 were allowed in free; any over that number were confiscated. On the platform was a large clock with four hands showing both Manchu and Korean time, there being one hour difference.

The Chosen Government Railway proved very comfortable. An obsequious boy came around with a large selection of bound English periodicals, supplied free. They were dated right up to the last "Home" mail. There was also a free library on the train, good books in several languages—and this was second class. Fascinating Korean girls about 16 years of age served in the dining car. On entering the train an attendant had replaced our shoes with slippers and before arriving at our destination they were returned carefully polished.

Korea is mountainous and therefore looked much prettier than China or Manchukuo. Autumn tints appeared, and fortified villages, surrounded by mud walls, gave way to open villages set in cultivated valleys. Many of the houses were painted white. They were usually L or square U shape and were very pretty with their heavily thatched roofs; everywhere cleanliness was the order of the day. The persimmon trees became fewer but neatly kept apple orchards and tea plantations covered the hillsides. Pyeng-yang, the second city of Korea, is a delightfully picturesque spot. The poplar-lined Daido river winds about it and towering mountains form a grand background.

We arrived at the capital, Keijo, once called Seoul, and found accommodation at the Chosen Hotel. This hotel is kept by the Chosen Government Railway and proved to be par excellence, certainly the most lavish hotel we saw in the East and the Koreans claim it to be so. The marble stairway is comparable to that of the Grand Opera House in Paris in magnificence and its sun parlor and grounds were outstanding. In the latter was a small replica of the Temple of Heaven in Peking.

Korea has an area of 86,000 square miles, and a population of about 12,000,000. Formerly it was a dependency of China, but after the war between China and Japan in 1894 it was declared independent. In 1904 Japan declared a protectorate over it and in 1910 it became part of the Japanese Empire under the name of Chusen or Chosen. At this time it was a decadent and very backward state; graft, greed and ennui debased all politics. Education was entirely neglected and the roads, even in the capital, were merely wheel tracks. Since annexation Chosen has shared with Japan all its modernization and

progress, and like that country it has lost none of its quaintness or national characteristics.

The Koreans are distinct in features, dress, and customs from both the Chinese and Japanese. They are the most likeable people in the Far East, not having the sly appearance so common in the Chinese nor the smugness so apparent in the Japanese. Whereas to the passing traveler China is inimical with dirt and Japan with color, Korea immediately registers cleanliness. In this respect they are the Dutch of the Far East and the similarity is further displayed by the women with their broad hips, voluminous dresses and wooden clogs. The dress of both men and women, even those working in the fields, is of spotless white. The women draw their jet black hair tight from the forehead to a large bun on the nape of the neck, above their large pleated skirts they wear a bolero and for indoors their clogs are replaced by black or white pantaloons tied at the ankles. The effect is both quaint and pleasing.

The men keep their hair clipped very short or in queues. Their hats are most peculiar, of a stiff, black gauzelike buckram; some are like miniature belltoppers, others are like skull caps and on top of this is fixed a weird contraption hard to describe. There is a broad rim and high crown, but a square segment is cut out of the front of the crown, stiffly wired. Both styles of hats are always worn about four sizes too small and are held in position by a broad ribbon tied under the chin. The comical effect can be imagined. We could, however, not ascertain the history of, or reason for, these hats. Presumably it is an old custom having either religious or superstitious foundation, for they protect the wearer neither from rain nor sun. Their dress is long pantaloons tied with a ribbon at the ankles and a long white coat tied near the left shoulder. They carry long walking sticks and when one gets over the shock of their comical apparel they appear very dignified, a dignity not shared either by the Japanese or Chinese neighbors. The children look delightful, dressed as their parents, the white linen replaced by gaily colored satin.

Korea is rightly named "The Land of the Morning Calm." I know of nothing quite like the impression gained on climbing a hill and looking over this quaint old capital on an early winter morning. Surrounded by blue mountains, a willow-bordered river winding about, it nestles in a granite-strewn valley a picture of peace and tranquillity —of morning calm. On a neighboring spur stands a Shinto shrine; below, the ancient gateways of the city and old palaces stand out, whilst several modern white buildings add to the beauty of the panorama.

We joined a sight-seeing bus, the only Europeans aboard. Our Korean fellow passengers smiled their welcome. It had been pointed out to us that these busses did not cater to Europeans —the few tourists that did visit Keijo usually hiring cars and guides—but we were very glad we joined that bus, and later in Japan we always sought out these sight-seeing busses, much to the astonishment of the drivers and guides. They not only proved by far the cheapest means of sight-seeing, but took us into many out-of-the-way places and buildings rarely visited by Europeans, and brought us more closely in contact with the natives. The whole of the passengers would "adopt" us for the day, continually smiling and bowing. They would hand us fruit or sweetmeats, or order special dishes for us at lunch. Usually one or two could speak English and would carefully translate all the girl guide repeated, adding further explanations of history and customs; thus by this means we learned a great deal of Korea and Japan which we would not have learned in any other manner.

The bus took us climbing on the surrounding hills, stopping at good "look-outs," and then to the old palace, part of which is still occupied by the dethroned king of Korea. The banqueting hall, on a tiny island in an artificial lake, was particularly beautiful and reminiscent of the fretwork and gilding, fantastic gables and gargoylish ornaments of old Peking. The government-general buildings, an immense white pile, were very lavish within and the mosaic flooring of the royal audience

room must have been very costly. The towering city gates are still intact; covered with ivy and Virginia creeper, they are very stately, but most of the city wall has disappeared.

That Korea has rapidly advanced under Japanese rule is not to be disputed, but whether the Koreans are happy as Japanese subjects is another question. They are given equal status, including the benefits of the excellent Japanese educational system; they still retain their old customs and practices but political disturbances and revolutions are by no means unknown. The Japanese law operates here *in toto*, therefore any dissenter is meted out severe punishment. The slightest suggestion of Communism, revolutionism or reactionism means ten to twenty years' imprisonment and any definite action in this direction means death. In a discussion in the British House of Commons someone once stated: "Every empire has its Ireland." Korea is the Ireland of Japan. For self-protection, Japan had to make Korea part of her country, but she has learned how difficult it is to keep a people in subjection and intend to benefit by this lesson and allow the Manchus home rule.

Koreans are not becoming Japanized, but by education and example a patriotic and national spirit is being engendered in the children which will probably smooth out the present troubles within a generation or two. Shintoism is the basic religion of the Japanese. Buddhism is so grafted onto it, and recognized as its peer, that it can now be classed with the former as the national religion. No country in the world was so permeated with the tenets of Buddhism as Korea in past centuries. The glorious Kongosan (Diamond Mountains) are studded with the ruins of a thousand Buddhist temples and even at present there is a large monastic population living under rigidly ascetic conditions.

Foreign trade flourished for many years in Korea; the exports were principally ginseng, beans, gold and hides. It was a good market for cloth and manufactured goods, but Japan has now captured all this trade, and foreign shipping is rarely seen in the treaty ports. Chemulpo is the principal of these ports and serves the capital from which it is no great distance. America has had an almost unopposed market for motor cars, oil and benzine in Korea, as well as Japan and Manchuria, for many years, but shortly the Japanese hope to flood the world's markets with cheap cars and these three countries will be the first to be monopolized. Russian oil, sold at staggeringly low prices, is already driving America out of this market.

In Korea there are only two currencies in circulation, the Chosen, based on silver, and the Kinko, or ordinary Japanese money, based on gold; they are of like value in Korea, but the former is invalid on the Japanese mainland. We had been fortunate in judging our monetary requirements, having very little monies in hand when leaving the various towns in China and Manchukuo.

Of the half million inhabitants of Keijo the British number less than 50, and the total European population of the whole of Korea is very small, especially if the American missionaries are excluded. American missionaries secured a foothold here whilst Korea was an independent kingdom and are just as unpopular with the Europeans as elsewhere in native countries.

There is little or no night life in Keijo. The keisaing, or dancing girls, are very charming, albeit very expensive to engage. They are always hired in numbers for private parties, never appearing in public. Korean cooking is very elaborate and totally different from either Japanese or Chinese and is much more expensive.

The journey from Keijo to Fusan takes one day; much beautiful mountainous country is passed. At wayside stations, sportsmen joined the train laden with game. Korea is a sportsman's paradise. Several kinds of game birds, besides rabbit and hare, are numerous and big game, such as bear and tiger, are to be found. Fusan is the second most important treaty port in the peninsula.

Crossing the Korean Straits by night ferry, we found ourselves next morning in Shimonoseki, where we boarded a train for Kobe.

Jane Addams visited Hawaii in 1928 as International Chairman of the First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference. Bedecked with many fragrant floral lei (Hawaiian ceremonial wreath) the great founder of Hull House is shown acknowledging Hawaii's public ovation on her arrival at Honolulu.

Jane Addams of Hull House

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION and its affiliated associations join the world in tribute to the memory of Jane Addams of Hull House, whose splendid career was closed by death on May 21. She was born at Cedarville, Illinois, U. S. A., Sept. 6, 1860.

In 1928 Miss Addams visited Hawaii as the international chairman of the First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference. Women from eleven Pacific countries attended that first meeting. Many of the women said that they came chiefly to meet Miss Addams, whose promise to attend had been obtained four years previously by Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union.

In her opening address Miss Addams said:

> The women who have come to this Conference may well ask: why not use all the modern methods of communication and stay comfortably at home? Why should we come to listen to papers that may have been written weeks before the conference and could have been printed, translated, and then read by each woman in her own country?
>
> Every conference is in essence a protest against the mechanization of communication. We not only meet to talk together, but to discover topics of mutual concern which we could discover in no other way. We are so ambitious as to hope that we may be able to think together and this is being made more possible year by year, as the process called creative discussion is more highly developed.

During the Conference Miss Addams was made a Minister of Friendship of the Pan-Pacific Union, the first woman to receive that honor. On this occasion Miss Addams was an honored guest at a luncheon given at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution in honor of two hundred Chinese exchange students en route to the U. S. mainland. The late Wallace R. Farrington, then Governor of Hawaii and President of the Pan-Pacific Union, presided.

A permanent organization of Pacific women followed this initial conference. Two later meetings were held at Honolulu in 1930 and 1934, with a fourth scheduled for 1937 in Japan or Canada.

At a dinner given in her honor, Washington, D. C., three weeks before her death, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, paid a tribute to Jane Addams which voiced aptly the profound respect and admiration shared by all peoples of the world for this great woman. He said:

> How few of us have the courage to live up to our professed principles. Be it said to her everlasting credit that Jane Addams has. She does not talk about Christian virtues, she practices them. She does not find it in her comprehending heart to preach. She lives in gracious fellowship and human understanding with persons of all races, of all colors, of all creeds.

Jane Addams visited Hawaii in 1923, September 7, en route home via the Orient from a world tour. With Chester Rowell she addressed a mass meeting under the joint auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union and the League of Women Voters, Hawaii branch.

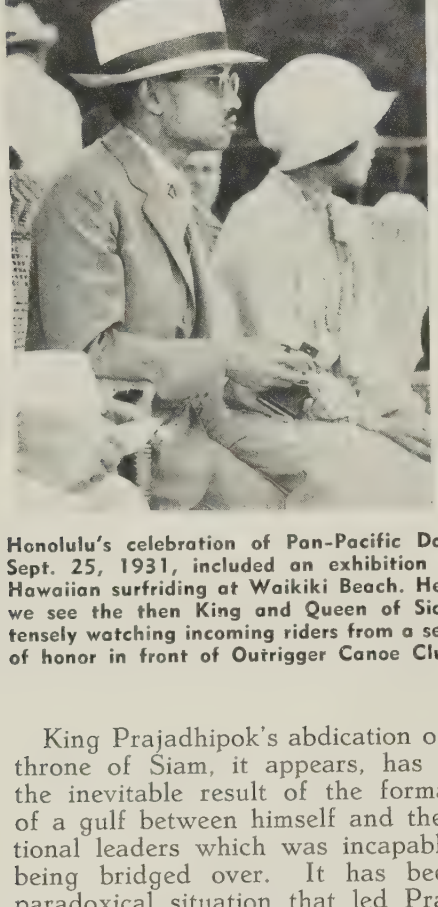
orn September 20, 926, His Majesty Anan- a, King of Siam (in cir- le), is not yet 10 years f age, hence for many ears he must content imself with the status f absolute monarch in ame only. Former King rajadhipok (right, with is wife, former Queen ambai Barni) abdicated narch, 1935, which, by he law of succession, nade his nephew, H.R.H. rince Ananda Mahidol, ing. Below, left to ight, members of the Regency Council, Prince Anuvatana, chairman; Prince Aditya and Prince Chao Phya Yomaraj.

The King and the Government in Siam

By M. SIVARAM

IN SIAM, traditionally known as the "Land of the Free", politics was comparatively unknown until the bloodless revolution of June 24, 1932. Outwardly at least, Siam had been perfectly calm and peaceful during the days of the time-honored absolute monarchy. The Constitutional form of government, established after the *coup d'etat,* enlivened the masses and inspired in them a considerable degree of nationalism but, nevertheless, brought a series of political disturbances on its trail, so much so that Siam has been something of a "marching sensation" of the Orient during the past three years.

The glamorous land of the White Elephant and the Emerald Buddha has been changing steadily, but she has still retained her characteristically charming and peaceful atmosphere. Not even the latest political crisis, involving the abdication of a beloved monarch, as the result of a protracted dispute with the governing body regarding his constitutional rights and privileges, created much of a sensation in Siam. When the announcement was made in London that King Prajadhipok had signed the formal abdication, foreign news agencies and journals pressed their Bangkok correspondents for news regarding the "reaction in Siam". But all was calm and quiet in Siam. The abdication of King Prajadhipok was accepted with graceful serenity and his 9-year-old nephew, Prince Ananda Mahidol, was proclaimed successor. That is the philosophy of Siamese politics, appallingly mild and graceful even at the most crucial moments—a unique feature perplexing to the average foreign observer.



Honolulu's celebration of Pan-Pacific Day, Sept. 25, 1931, included an exhibition of Hawaiian surfriding at Waikiki Beach. Here we see the then King and Queen of Siam tensely watching incoming riders from a seat of honor in front of Outrigger Canoe Club.

King Prajadhipok's abdication of the throne of Siam, it appears, has been the inevitable result of the formation of a gulf between himself and the national leaders which was incapable of being bridged over. It has been a paradoxical situation that led Prajadhipok to renounce his royal duties, for, while the conditions set forth by the King for his resumption of the throne were undoubtedly prompted by the utmost sense of sincerity and the highest sense of duty, the natural sequence of their acceptance by the Government and the National Assembly in Bangkok would have been disastrous to the traditions of the Thai Race.

According to King Prajadhipok's secretary in London, the King of Siam signed his abdication with feelings of "sad relief". In fact, King Prajadhipok inherited no easy task when he ascended the throne of Siam in 1925, and if he had consulted his own free will, without thought of duty, he would have been glad to lay down his royal duties long ago. He is now relieved, probably because he has been able to escape the onerous duties in a country where it takes a strong, consistent and highly diplomatic ruler to control and cooperate with the newly formed political factions and nationalistic tendencies.

A quiet, affable and generous-minded person, King Prajadhipok's policies had served to wean the old regime away from him but he was not able to line himself up in complete harmony with the ideals and aspirations of the Siamese nationalists. He has always been serious and sincere in his desire for the welfare of his country and his people but he was a bewildered man. He could not reconcile himself with the new state of affairs, though he was fully conscious of the progressive trend of his country. He obviously lacked consistency of opinion and action and was frequently influenced by palace intrigues and ill-conceived counsel.

During the seven years that he ruled as "absolute monarch" of Siam, he was in fact just a figurehead, with little freedom of thought or action, state affairs being under the absolute control of a Supreme Council of State comprising elderly members of the Royal Family whose policies the King probably had no courage to denounce. When the Constitutional Government was established, most of these elderly princes left the country and the king became a solitary figure. And the problem of adjusting himself to the administrative changes, which he himself sanctioned, became more complex than ever.

A keen and sensitive person, King Prajadhipok's attitude since the foundation of the democratic régime has been marked by contrasts and contradictions, the exact significance of which only history could reveal. In 1931 when he visited the United States, the ex-King of Siam (then an absolute monarch) made the sensational announcement that he was contemplating the granting of suffrage to the Siamese people. In June 1932, when the civilian and military *coup d'etat* established the constitution, King Prajadhipok welcomed the change with profuse expressions of enthusiasm and appreciation. Time and again, the ex-King had expressed his most implicit confidence in the administration headed by Premier

Phya Bahol. When the armed insurrection of October 1933 broke out Prajadhipok openly censured the movement and congratulated the Government for its efforts towards putting down the rebellion.

The mysterious element in the King's sentiments towards the new Government started with his dramatic move towards the demilitarized zone near the Malayan frontier, instead of returning to Bangkok, soon after the rebellion was crushed by the Government. Since then, Prajadhipok has been the "mystery man" in Siamese politics. He left Siam for England last year, to undergo treatment for an eye afflicted with cataract and, after a protracted dispute with the Government and the National Assembly, he has finally tendered his abdication of the Throne of his august ancestors of the Chakri dynasty.

The conditions which Prajadhipok set forth for the resumption of the throne have been widely publicized and to those who do not possess first-hand knowledge and experience of conditions in Siam, it might justly seem as if King Prajadhipok renounced his royal duties as an ideal exponent of strict democratic practices.

It is all well to talk of asking all the nominated members of the National Assembly to resign (one of the conditions demanded by the King) and be replaced by representatives elected by popular vote. But conditions in Siam today are such that if this is done, the National Assembly so constituted will be of a ridiculously low standard in composition and efficiency. Most of the Siamese people who possess any education and experience of state affairs today are in the Government services and a legislative body comprising only unofficial members will not be worth having for any practical purpose.

Likewise, it is glorious to talk of the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech as the guiding principles of a strictly democratic regime. But the press and public of Siam cannot be rightly compared to those of Western democracies. The Siamese press is enthusiastically progressive but it is nevertheless young and it is sometimes prone to misguide its reading public. Public opinion, as an organized institution, is only in the making in Siam. It is not a ruthless suppression of press and public opinion that is being enforced in Siam; on the other hand, it is a guiding and advisory influence that the Government has offered them and it is appreciated rather than resented by those concerned, inasmuch as they are aware of the good intentions of the authorities in exercising a form of liberal control.

Now, let us consider the part played by the defense forces in the political regeneration of Siam. As an idealistic democrat, the King demanded that the Army and Navy be excluded from active participation in politics. Theoretically, His Majesty was right; but, practically, will it be possible for a purely civilian government to pilot Siam peacefully through this period of transition? What will be the fate of Siam in case of internal disorder and unrest?

Let us look at a few actualities, which will throw new light on the situation. Siam is a buffer state almost surrounded by territories and colonies belonging to powerful Western nations. She has to safeguard the lives, properties and other vital interests of thousands of foreign residents. The maintenance of Siam's national independence rests upon this thin ice.

None of the many "revolutions" this country has experienced during the past three years has given the slightest cause for alarm and excitement, and it has to be admitted that the power behind this ideal situation is the unified patriotism of the Siamese defense forces.

In view of the special responsibilities of this country to maintain absolute internal peace, the part played by the defense forces in Siam constituted a great asset towards national unity and order—that is how it strikes one who observes the situation from close quarters. It is to be hoped, however, that after a time when the situation has regained normalcy, the Army and Navy in Siam will slowly and willingly go back to their legitimate position in a modern democracy, though it will be nothing short of national suicide if a sweeping change is effected immediately.

The most important demand of all, advanced by the King, was the release of political prisoners, and the reinstatement of officials dismissed for political offenses. This is a subject on which opinion in Siam naturally differs. As the traditional *Poh Muang* (father of the land) the King made a magnanimous gesture in demanding amnesty for his erring subjects. But, if this is granted, and if a peaceful compromise cannot be effected, what will be the fate of Siam, the Land of the Free?

Revolutionary leaders, no doubt, were tempted to stage the armed insurrection of 1933 with a view to formulating the progress of their country after their own political convictions but the measure they adopted, though it might have been in the name of patriotism, might very well have deprived them of their national independence, had it not been for the timely action of the Government. The new administration of Siam has its drawbacks, but genuine patriotic motive and unreserved sincerity of service are not among them. And, one of these days, after the nation has safely passed its transitional period, it is to be hoped that the political prisoners will be released and their assistance and cooperation utilized towards the attainment of further national unity and progress.

It is this political cross-word puzzle that has been solved by the tragic exit of King Prajadhipok, causing profound regret in all quarters in Siam. The Government and the people are cognizant of the fact that nothing short of a miracle could have averted this eventuality. As for the King, he has always been what he himself has termed a "political sportsman" and he has naturally accepted the present developments in a philosophic manner, in the true Siamese spirit.

But what about the future of Siam? That is the question over which much concern has been expressed everywhere. It is a well-known fact that to the masses of the people in Siam, the King constitutes the foremost unifying symbol of the nation and as such the fear has been expressed in many quarters as to whether the Government will still be able to enjoy the confidence of the people. It is impossible to make an accurate prediction but from current indications it is apparent that the recent developments have not in any manner marred the peaceful atmosphere of Siam or lowered the Government in the esteem of the people.

The Siamese are a peace-loving people. To them, their national independence is sacred. The new Government has always proceeded sensibly and cautiously and now that it has emerged from the most crucial test in history, it is to be hoped that Siam will still continue on the path of peaceful progress under the strong and able control of her national leaders and the new unifying symbol of the nation, His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol.

Pan-Pacific Represented at Oxford

In response to an invitation extended by the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales, the World Federation of Education Associations; the International Federation of Teachers' Associations; and the International Federation of Associations of Secondary Teachers are arranging to synchronise their respective Conferences at Oxford from August 10 to 17, 1935.

The Pan-Pacific Union is an associate member of the World Federation of Education Associations and will be represented at the Oxford meeting by Miss Alida Shinn of Mills College, California, who was a delegate at the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in Honolulu in 1934.

Australian aboriginals are believed to be the oldest living race of mankind upon earth since extermination of their nearest kin, the Tasmanian. Habitually naked, these gentlemen posing for the photographer have made, at his request, certain small sartorial amendments. The two with pants are consciously snobbish, and the one with shirt AND pants practically an expatriate.

Australian Aborigines

With Reference to Their Treatment in Queensland

By E. J. T. BARTON

On the Staff of United Empire Magazine

SO MANY dark chapters are there in the authentic history of the treatment of aboriginal races by the invaders of their country from overseas, that tales of horrible cruelty and bloodshed in that connection are apt to receive ready acceptance. Thus in recent times such statements have been broadcast over the English-speaking world to the dishonor of Australia, and few indeed are the listeners who have troubled to inquire minutely into their truth, or whether possibly there may not be a very different side to the picture if less sensational facts became known.

The State of Queensland, though separated by the breadth of a vast continent from that portion of Australia given as the venue of recent atrocities, is yet a part of the same Commonwealth, and so not easily separated in the minds of distant readers from what is reported to have happened elsewhere.

It may therefore be useful to afford some particulars of the treatment of the aboriginals in what has been termed the north-eastern quadrant of Australia, having an area of something like 700,000 square miles. Its geographic situation and extent give it a very wide range of climate, and its original inhabitants differ proportionately in their physical and social conditions. Never, so far as we know, was the country at all thickly peopled, and, indeed, artificial methods were adopted, by some at least of the tribes, to prevent the growth of population in excess of food resources. Their dwellings were mere temporary shelters, and though each tribe had its own form of government, and its own jealously guarded range of territory over which to hunt and fish, they were continually on the march, owing to the inevitable exhaustion from

time to time of Nature's seldom overstocked larder. The surplus supplies of good seasons obviously could not be stored against the ever-recurring periods of drought or devastating flood or cyclone.

In the earlier days of white settlement ignorance of each other's ways and lawlessness on both sides resulted too often in something very like guerrilla warfare in many parts of the country before the white man and his flocks and herds could dwell peacefully in what had formerly been the undisputed home of the colored race. It is not the object here either to describe or to excuse the deplorable happenings of those earlier days, though incidentally it must be said that the faults were by no means invariably on one side. Rather is it desired to lead up to some account of things as they are today.

The Government of the State of Queensland carries responsibility for the safety and welfare of some 18,000 to 20,000 of the aboriginal races, including half-castes. The whole State is divided into districts supervised in the interests of these people by nearly a hundred aboriginal protectors appointed by Government (usually the senior police officer of the area), and answerable in this respect alone to the Chief Protector in Brisbane.

In the neighborhood of the principal cities there are quite a number of aborigines who have received education and training which render them quite capable of fending for themselves in most respects, but their employment and general treatment by those engaging them are still subject to supervision by the Protector. Many women are engaged in domestic service, whilst the men engage in rural work. On occasion the women may be seen in our streets, as well behaved and quite as tidily dressed as any of their white sisters.

Out in the pastoral districts the men are particularly useful amongst cattle and horses; they take to stock-riding and droving as "to the manner born." The chief drawback is their periodic lapse for a time into primitive habits of life; and their employers fully recognize that these people must be indulged in their "walk-about" proclivities, in the assurance that ere long they will gladly return to the routine of station life and station food. The duties of the Protector in relation to these men is to see that the employer duly observes the terms of his agreement as to payment and general treatment, and that the law, as for example prohibition of the supply of opium and alcohol to any of the natives remaining in their district, is properly carried out. In this connection it may be noted that whilst careful attention is bestowed on the health of the natives at the various settlements and mission stations, provision is made for their treatment when sick at district hospitals in convenient centers, the numbers so relieved in the course of a year aggregating altogether several thousands, including out-patients. Provision is made also for the support and education of orphan children in various parts of the state.

At five centers, mainly in the far North, mission stations have been established by different denominations, the work differing somewhat in detail, according to the degree of civilization attained by the natives themselves, but all conforming to certain general principles as adopted by the Government Department concerned. Habits of self-respect, self-reliance, and independence are everywhere encouraged; native habits of life, where suited to their conditions, are not interfered with; clothing is of the simplest consistent with decency and cleanliness. Where circumstances permit, the inmates are trained not to depend on European food supplied by the Mission, but still to utilize the indigenous fruits, honey, and other available supplies; and their bushcraft is not allowed to pass into desuetude, as may be seen in their skill in hunting and fishing where opportunity exists.

Where for any reason parents find it desirable to leave their children for a time in charge of the missionaries during their own temporary absence, they are expected to pay in kind for their maintenance. On some stations quite a creditable degree of what in other communities would be described as civic pride has been established. Palm-leaf huts of two or three rooms, fairly impervious to the weather, and ranged in

rderly rows, have been built, palms nd crotons planted as well as plots of weet potatoes, other vegetables and apaya fruit trees, the whole constitut-ng a decidedly charming village well uited to the needs of the people. In ome districts small herds of cattle have een acquired, and there, of course, odder crops have to be cultivated.

In mission stations farther south, the atives have shown wonderful apti-ides, and are well able to hold their wn both in industry of suitable char-cter and in sport. An aborigine from ne of these stations won his way to an onored place in first-grade cricket, and was even suggested that he might be cluded in the Australian team to meet rdine's eleven. The idea was not dopted, but he actually played against he Englishmen in a friendly game. It s safe to say that body-line bowling ad no terrors for him. Quite recently boriginal teams of footballers put up n excellent game on one of Brisbane's inest sports grounds, attracting some housands of spectators.

Mention should be made of three arge settlements of a semi-penitentiary haracter, established by Government s a kind of sanctuary for natives who ave become detribalized and to a greater or less degree contaminated by ssociation with degrading conditions n the vicinity of towns, or who have een found in destitute circumstances. These are health-clearing stations, roperly equipped with medical and ursing staffs, and with up-to-date ethods of treating tropical diseases. Each of these settlements is able to give raining in manual labor, and with saw-nilling plant for utilizing the natural imbers available, and this applies also o several of the older-established mis-ionary settlements.

On a quite different plane are the borigines located on some of the slands of Torres Straits. These people ave assimilated rather to the Papuan ype, and are entirely self-supporting, hough their welfare is carefully uarded both by the Government and y the missionaries. The islands so in-abited are entirely protected against hite settlement of any kind. The sur-ounding waters abound in fish of many kinds, *bêche de mer,* tortoise shell, and pearl oysters, and the largest pearling fleet in North Queensland is entirely owned by them. Money was advanced by Government to enable them to acquire their pearling luggers, but the whole of this has long ago been repaid. The produce of their activities is sold by auction, their business being under the management of the Aboriginal Industries, their own Communal Trading Station on Badu Island, and their account with the Commonwealth Savings Bank shows a very substantial credit. The children have the benefit of a properly supervised State school education; and many of the boys, by their subsequent training, have become experts in the use of carpenter's tools, so that the whole of the dinghies required in the pearling fleet are now built by them in proper clinker-built fashion.

Religious teaching naturally is provided on the Mission Stations, and at those Government settlements within reach of city churches voluntary service is rendered by ministers of different denominations.

Something also may be said as to the financial aspect of this comprehensive effort on behalf of a once-neglected race who have been maligned as constituting the most degraded examples of humanity. According to the latest available returns, it seems that the total amount earned by these people, which passed through the hands of Government officials last year, was about £160,000, exclusive of the produce sold for them by the missions, or of food crops and fodder raised and consumed on the various stations. If the conservative estimate of £20,000 be taken as the value of these efforts, it appears that out of the total of about £220,000 the cost of maintenance of the native population, about £180,000, was raised in various ways by themselves, the Government being responsible for the cost of administration, subsidizing of Missions, protective institutions, orphanages, and indigent relief.

Official returns presented to Parliament show that sums to the credit of Provident and other funds derived mainly from the efforts of the natives, and held in trust for them either indi-

vidually or collectively, together with a number of personal accounts in the Government Savings Bank, aggregate some hundreds of thousands of pounds. Indigent, decrepit, and invalid natives as well as those not actually cared for in settlements or mission stations are supplied with necessaries of life and accommodated in hospitals where this seems desirable.

It may be added that for the effective policing of the waters of Torres Straits, with its innumerable islands, and of the Gulf of Carpentaria, a small motor-driven vessel is provided for the use of the local Protector. This vessel is used also as a tender for the Aboriginal Industries Store at Badu Island, services rendered in this direction being paid for by the native fishermen themselves.

It is true that, as in the case of most aboriginal races in contact with civilization, the numbers of our Australian natives tend still to decrease. Yet the births over the whole area under control of the Protector have in recent years exceeded the deaths, and the training given to the young people, taught as they are in the various institutions, will insure a healthier and more virile posterity.

Given the benefit of a common school education, these young people display bright intelligence and readiness to learn, though not often proceeding beyond the elementary stages. On the Government Settlements, as well as on the mission stations, encouraging evidences of social progress can be seen, particularly in the willingness to work for better living conditions and in the neatness and cleanliness of their simple homes, as well as in an increasing concern for the orderly life of their communities. At all the institutions recognition is given to the necessity for outdoor sports and indoor recreation, so that in the more advanced centers, a cheap form of gramophone and even wireless sets are in use, and fully appreciated by young and old.

From what has herein been described it may be gathered that, so far as Queensland is concerned, there is a keen desire on the part of the authorities, and of those in charge of the Missions, to promote in every way possible the welfare of the aboriginal race, and that experience has permitted of a more intelligent adaptation of means to the ends in view.

Whatever regrettable happenings may even now occur in remoter parts of this vast continent (comparable in extent with the whole of the United States) there is a very real desire on the part of the people of the Commonwealth to insist upon the natives being protected from lawlessness on the part of whites, or from interference by casual visitors to our shores in sparsely populated regions of the northern coastline. The progressive opening up of the interior through the aid of motor car and aëroplane, is doing much to render the way of transgressors hard, and to put the fear of the law into the hearts of those who otherwise might be inclined towards practices belonging rather to eras of frontier warfare than to these more enlightened days.

On the Other Hand

For the following account in contrast credit is extended to the *Fiji Times-Herald*.

—THE EDITORS

IN THE HINTERLAND of Australia, where the white man seldom treads, there are aboriginals who sleep unclothed throughout bitterly cold nights, awake chilled every morning and thaw themselves out by the heat of fires. These facts were revealed in a lecture on aspects of the recent Science Congress in Melbourne, given recently under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association by Mr. Gilbert Archey, director of the Auckland War Memorial Museum.

Graphic details of a novel film shown to anthropologists at the congress were related by Mr. Archey, who said it was a remarkable revelation of the work-a-day life of a tribe of aborigines. "The natives, who slept without any clothes, were shown waking up and actually thawing themselves out with heat," the speaker continued, "and the children appeared to be specially affected. Then the day's work began. Food was so scarce that none was left from the previous day, and the youngsters were soon pulling over dead trees and grubbing for sustenance."

As the day wore on, and the tribe wandered over the barren countryside, the women and children began to suffer from thirst, but it was some time before strenuous grubbing by the younger members revealed the presence of water.

In the course of a day, a flashing spear would spell the death of a dingo or kangaroo. "The only touch of commercialism in the hunt was the retention of the dingo's scalp," said Mr. Archey, "which is valued at 7s., although the money would be of no use to the huntsman."

With night falling, the aborigines huddled in the shelter of rocks, and what food had been secured was distributed among the tribe, the head men being served first. They were almost like animals, some creeping away to eat their food in furtive secrecy.

The fact that anthropologists were strong champions of the cause of the aborigines was emphasized by Mr. Archey, who said that action had been taken to protect them from exploitation. "The efforts to ameliorate their conditions so often mean collecting them in reservations," he remarked, "and it is said they are not happy in this state. In order to live fully, the aborigines must retain their ritual, magic and ceremonies, which are deeply ingrained and call back to their ancestry." Although it was not suggested that the natives should not be taught other beliefs, such as Christianity, any alteration in their lives, it was urged, must have due regard to their inherited beliefs.

Mexico the Magnificent

From a report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, United Mexican States.

NEWSPAPERS and magazines have done a great deal in the way of making known the beautiful and interesting places to be found in many countries but the best advertiser has ever been the traveler himself, as he has felt and received in his mind the most delightful pictures and the subtlest impressions.

Mexico as a country inviting one to rest and pleasure has never needed costly pushing in the press, but has always been a land from which the traveler returns home delighted at everything he has seen and felt at gazing upon its natural, monumental, historical, and archaeological beauties and attractions.

Visitors from the eastern United States with not very much time at their disposal yet wishing to see a few picturesque places near the border, are advised to spend their vacation at Monterey, which they can easily reach by entering the country at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and thence over 167 miles of smoothly paved highway through attractive scenery. Passenger traffic is handled by a splendidly equipped bus line, and by the railroad which links the city of Monterey to the rest of the country.

The entrance to Monterey is majestic and imposing; hills here and there are crowned by ancient buildings dating from colonial times, while the celebrated Saddle Mountain, and a range of hills of the deepest blue fill the spectator with delight at the grandeur of the view spread out before him.

Monterey sits snugly in the middle of the valley and a little river runs through it, the streets are level and exceedingly clean, and wear the aspect of a Spanish colonial city.

Monterey is Mexico's manufacturing metropolis, with no less than 304 different industries, which makes of it a busy place with over 100,000 inhabitants.

The industries that will well repay a visit are the largest brewery in America, shoe and furniture factories, metal refining plants that handle one sixth

of the world's gold, silver and lead, glass works, cordage works, nail factories, the great iron and steel works, etc., most interesting, all of them.

There are many places to go, both by day and night, and in the city itself or its surroundings, especially the hot springs of Topo Chico and others in near-by hills, while at night people congregate in the parks and gardens to amuse themselves by listening to the strains of typically Mexican brass and string bands.

Excellent accommodation can be secured at the hotels, well provided with all modern conveniences.

No less than 102 trains enter and leave Monterey daily, bearing passengers and freight to all parts of the Republic.

If London, Paris, Rome or Berlin enjoyed, like Mexico, the enormous and peculiar advantage of having towns with a tropical or subtropical climate only an hour or so away, they could ask for nothing more.

The Capital of Mexico has by Dame Nature been granted that enviable privilege, inasmuch as a few scant miles away, easily traversed within the hour over a splendid highway through a wildly mountainous country rich in picturesque scenery, lies the city of Cuernavaca, which with its tropical climate, though without the excessive heat of the torrid zone, welcomes the traveler to the "hot lands."

So that when the residents of Mexico City wish to flee from occasional chilly or inclement weather on their lofty plateau, they rush down to Cuernavaca there to bask in the balmy atmosphere of a warm climate.

Cuernavaca is joined to the Capital of the country not only by a magnificent smooth highway, much frequented because it also forms part of the trunk road to Acapulco on the Pacific Coast, but also by a line of railway. Cuernavaca was in very early days the dwelling place of the Conquistador, Hernan Cortes, and centuries afterward the favorite resort of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria and of his consort, Princess Charlotte of Belgium, when they bore the titles of Emperor and Empress of Mexico.

The walls of Cortes' palace are decorated with fresco paintings by tha celebrated artist, Diego Rivera, repre senting historical scenes from ancien Mexican history.

Cuernavaca is a most attractive town with its hilly streets, red-tile-roofe houses, old colonial buildings and th luxuriant vegetation that surrounds i and the orchards in which many of it houses are set, abounding in tropica fruits.

By contrast, if the visitor wishes t enjoy high mountain scenery, he can in little over an hour, reach the Nevad de Toluca, snow-capped volcano o whose lower slopes nestles the city o that name. A good road, which crosse the Las Cruces range, under scente pines and firs, leads right up to th volcano itself.

Beautiful mountain scenery of a sim ilar character may be enjoyed along th highway that leads to the historic Cit of Puebla, famed for relics of colonia times. The road crosses the Sierras and one may, from the higher points gaze at the majestic volcanoes, Popoca tepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, their aspec changing at almost every yard, as th road winds hither and thither and u and down.

Nor is mountain scenery lackin along another road that links Mexic City with Cuautla, in the State of Mo relos. This road for a considerable dis tance follows the broad smooth flan of Popocatepetl, in its drop from th higher plateau to the lowlands. Cuau tla is replete with attractions for th visitor.

Those who find the sterner land scapes of mining districts pleasing may within an hour and a half, reach Pa chuca, a mining camp renowned fo the many rich silver mines surround ing it.

From the city of Mexico interurba roads and highways spread out like fan in every direction, leading to de lightful spots; to lake villages enjoyin eternal spring, like Xochimilco, th town of the floating gardens, Tlahua and Ixtapalapa; to old colonial village with an atmosphere of their own, suc as Tlalpan, Coyoacan, San Angel (no Villa Obregón) and Atzcapotzalc the Desierto de los Leones, an ancien and secluded retreat of the Carmelit

Most amazing of all architectural antiques and a fretful puzzle to archaeologists, the magnificent Maya ruins of Mexico stubbornly hold their tongues regarding the glory of their builders, what became of them, why they abandoned these splendid cities.

monks; and to any number of other places where a building, a garden, a monastery, or an orchard may fill the excursionist or the observer with delight.

And the lover of archaeology and of relics of a dim and distant past will find, only an hour from Mexico City, the pyramids of Teotihuacan that excite the wonder and admiration of all beholders. They may be easily reached over the Pachuca road. And on the near side of Puebla is another pyramid, that at Cholula, an ancient Indian town, but likewise boasting splendid specimens of colonial architecture. Still nearer Mexico City, on the road to Tlalnepantla, is yet another pyramid, considered by archaeologists, for a number of reasons, one of the most interesting monuments of antiquity.

The archaeological city of Teotihuacan, or Abode of the Gods, is situated in the northwestern part of the Valley of Mexico, 30 miles from the capital and about a mile and a half from the station of San Juan Teotihuacan on the Mexican Railway.

There are a number of stories in regard to this legendary metropolis, but we shall mention only the Indian myth on the subject of the creation of the Sun and Moon, closely connected with this place, which tells us about the awkward situation the gods were in when they came to earth where, though they dwelt in wonderful gardens, abounding in delicious fruits, they dragged on a monotonous existence because the Sun and Moon had not yet been created, and all things were wrapped in darkness and silence. The sacrifice, by them consented to, of two of the gods chosen at a meeting, a sacrifice which consisted in throwing themselves upon a great funeral pyre on the massive pyramid that proudly rises there, brought about the appearance of the Sun and Moon, one after the other, as the gods had, on being devoured by the flames, been converted into those heavenly bodies, in order henceforth to light up the world.

Archaeological studies of the city and excavations carried out in the various strata of the underlying soil show that it flourished at different periods, like all cities extremely ancient, and also that the earliest buildings are of the type known as *archaic*.

The intermediate period is built over and around structures of the preceding period as a basis or nucleus, and is distinguished by its greater size and by the decorative work on the buildings, known as the Teotihuacan type, which we shall describe further on.

The last period of all shows the influence of races of Aztec origin and an increase in the size of the buildings which cover those of the preceding period, although inferior in artistic value of the stone carving and finish of the paintings.

That ancient metropolis was very skillfully laid out and in it the temple of the Sun, the temple of the Moon, the temple of Quetzalcoatl and others stood out prominently by majestic proportions and artistic style, as they were cleverly disposed along a wide avenue running from north to south and covering about five hundred acres.

The Pyramid of the Sun, devoted to Sun worship, is sixty-six meters, or two hundred and twenty feet high, its base covering an area of about ten acres. It is composed of five pyramidal stories with a wide stairway on the west side. Round about it are an enormous number of buildings which together constitute the *square of the Pyramid of the Sun.*

An opening made to the east side allows one to see that the internal structure is composed of adobe.

The pyramid of the Moon was at one time devoted to the worship of the earth's satellite. Forty-two meters or one hundred and forty feet high, its base covers four acres. Composed of truncated pyramids, it has in addition on the south side, at the level of the first story, a great projecting balcony or salient.

The Avenue of the Dead crosses a great portion of the archaeological zone, and is so called because according to tradition it is lined along both sides by tomb-like structures which are now reduced to mere mounds of earth. At its north end the avenue begins at the square where the pyramid of the Moon is situated.

There are other temples or buildings, like the Temple of Agriculture, the walls of which were found to be adorned with frescoes representing flowers, sea shells and conchs; the *Superposed Edifices,* which belong to two different periods of development, and the Temple of Tlaloc, god of rain, so called because carved images of this god were found in the rooms on the ground floor.

The Temple of Quetzalcoatl, a monumental group of buildings and carvings is, beyond question, of greatest interest among those so far discovered in this archaeological area. Before the work of excavation was undertaken, it was known as the *Citadel,* as its shape is that of a great square platform in the center of which a high mound rises.

Since the work of exploration, uncovering and restoration of the structures composing it has been done, it now takes the form of a great square covering an area of about 40 acres, and its two main axes are oriented in the direction of the four points of the compass. Each one of the sides of this square consists of a platform four hundred meters long by eighty wide and seven high, on which there are at regular intervals four small pyramids communicating with the platform and the square by means of stairways. The platforms are mostly composed of a double series of rectangular prisms built upon truncated pyramids with rectangular bases.

In the central part of the plaza there are two pyramids, separated by a narrow space which is the result of a cut made through the hillock constituted by both structures before the work of exploration began. The structure of these pyramids is similar to that of the platforms, as each story constituting them consists of a truncated pyramid supporting a square prism with stairways on their west sides. The two pyramids differ in that the greater, which is referred to the first or best period, is adorned with great plumed serpents carved in *alto, mezzo* and *basso relievo,* likewise plastered over and painted in different colors and surrounded by representations of conchs depicting the god of the winds or Quetzalcoatl. In the body of each one of the serpents there are inlaid large-sized carvings done in an elaborate style, for which no satisfactory meaning has as yet been found.

The less lofty of the two pyramids belongs to the second or decadent period, as it shows neither carvings nor decorative work of any kind.

It seems incredible that within a few miles of this beautiful Victoria, Capital of British Columbia, grizzly bears maul their enemies, great mountain trout leap in foaming streams, deer, elk, and a wealth of other wild life carry on in a magnificent wilderness. But it is so.

Western Canada the Last Frontier

By D. LEO DOLAN

BRITISH COLUMBIA, Pacific gateway to Canada, is called America's last frontier. Probably it has changed less, in many eatures, than any other section of North America since the days of the rst fur traders 200 years ago. There s Vancouver Island for example.

It would be hard to find a country nywhere with so many advantages rom the sportsman's standpoint as Vancouver Island, where rugged coun-ry is so readily accessible within a few hort miles of commodious steamship ervice to Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco and other centers of popula-ion.

Though the wildest kind of country bounds, a constant challenge to the ngler and hunter, it is not so remote rom regular lines of railway and mo-or traffic as to be hard to reach.

An example of this feature is the Forbidden Plateau, near Courtenay, n the northeastern part of the island. Courtenay is within 100 miles of Van-ouver by steamer and rail and the pla-eau is but a 14-mile horseback ride in rom Courtenay, through which the Esquimault & Nanaimo Railway and he Island Highway pass.

Victoria, capital of British Columbia, s in sharp contrast to other and younger parts of Vancouver Island. Her smooth lawns, well-kept gardens, immaculate houses and public buildings are a far cry from the primeval forests which climb the mountains of the island's interior and fringe her eastern and western shores.

The first tourist trip around Vancouver Island took place in 1879 when the Hudson's Bay steamer *Princess Louise* left Victoria with a party of 40 passengers, practically all of them residents of Victoria to whom the West Coast was mainly an unknown territory. It appealed strongly to the imagination, a land of picturesque Indian villages, unrivalled for the rugged grandeur of its deeply indented coastline.

Reading a description of this early tourist jaunt it is difficult to note any great development between then and the establishment of the Nootka trading post 90 years previously. Trading posts had been established in Barclay Sound and in Kyuquot Sound, otherwise the West Coast was still in its virgin state.

Today the tiny villages and trading posts of this remote empire remain much as they were 200 years ago, yet just a few hundred miles away are the bustling ports of Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and Portland, reached by fast,

comfortable and modern ships that offer six and a half day cruises over the 1,000-mile round trip from Victoria to Port Alice and return.

It is a lazy, go-as-you-please sort of trip. There is plenty of time while the busy little steamers are taking on and discharging cargo to step ashore at the various interesting ports and browse around looking at local points of interest; fishing operations, Indian burial grounds and totem poles or the Bamfield cable station.

In Glacier Park, a Canadian National Park with an area of some 525 square miles in the Selkirk Range, western British Columbia, wild life is plentiful. Goat, caribou, deer and bear are numerous and many small fur-bearing animals are increasing rapidly.

The Rocky Mountain goat is most difficult to photograph because it climbs to extreme altitudes, has a keen sense of smell and dwells on the most rugged part of the mountain. It jumps from rock to rock with great speed, and once it gets going there is no chance of snapping its picture.

The goat has two spiked horns, but the Rocky Mountain sheep has curved horns. As the sheep gets older the horns continue to grow in a curved fashion until they obstruct the vision. The old fellows overcome this by rubbing the horns against rock until they break off, at least the part obstructing their vision.

There are only two animals which maintain sentinels at all times, like Indian tribes did long ago. These two are the Rocky Mountain sheep and the elk. Nothing makes a big ram, leader of his herd, so mad as to discover that his sentinel has failed him.

An eye witness tells of a fierce fight between two rams. The one, a big fellow who was leader of his herd, came to the rescue of a smaller one who was being beaten. He charged his adversary and bowled him off a ledge into a canyon below. So sometimes an animal comes to the rescue of a friend quicker than does a human being.

The coyote and the wolf are the leading enemies of the Rocky Mountain sheep. The coyote is a despicable animal. It attacks the deer by biting and cutting the tendon of its hind leg. The deer may be trying to get away from a pack of coyotes through the snow, f instance. Because o f its weight t deer will break through the snow. T coyote, slinking along on the surface the ice-topped snow, will snap the te dons of the deer's hind legs.

The mountain lion kills more de than the coyote, however. It often a tacks by jumping from a tree onto t frightened deer, cutting the cords the throat of the doomed animal.

The principal defense of the de against his enemies is his speed, a though when a fight actually starts t deer has no chance against many of h enemies. Deers frequently fight eac other; before their antlers have grow out the young male deer fight by risin on their hind legs and striking out wi their front hoofs as does a boxer. The hoofs are sharp and cut like knives.

Bears in this region have been stud ied more closely than any other anima Some people do not know it, but blac and brown bears come from the sam family; that is, a mother black bea might give birth to two brown cubs an one black. The young are born in Jan uary or February and are usually tw or three to a litter.

The grizzly or "silver tip" is a wor derful fighter. On one occasion tw black and two brown bears were see to pounce on a grizzly, and it was a interestng sight to see how that ol "silver tip" went to work.

He does not fight by hugging or b biting, as some people imagine, bu strikes out with those powerful fore paws. He knocked those four black an brown bears in all directions, as well a the others who came to their rescue.

One of the most remarkable birds i Glacier Park is the ptarmigan, a bir which changes color according to it background. When it is on a glacie living on insects it is as white as sno and cannot be seen until one is withi four or five feet of it. They are suc tame birds a hat can often be droppe over one. When the ptarmigan goe to the shores of one of the higher lake it turns the color of the gravel alon the shore. It dwells in the high alt tudes, usually around glaciers. Th bird's protection against its foes is no only protective coloration but total lac of odor. Even a fox cannot scent ptarmigan.

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Strange Life in the Okhotsk Sea

By DR. PETER SCHMIDT*

Scientific Secretary of the Pacific Committee, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.

IN 1932 the Pacific Scientific Fisheries Institute (Vladivostok) and the State Hydrological Institute (Leningrad) with the coöperation of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR organized a large expedition to study the three Far Eastern seas—the Sea of Japan and the Okhotsk and Bering Seas. Dr. K. M. Deryugin (Leningrad) and the author of this article headed this expedition. Sixty scientific workers of different branches of science participated and in addition to zoologists and ichthyologists there were oceanographers and chemists.

We had at our disposal during the summer season five trawlers and a motor schooner, so that two exploring ships carried on the work in each of these seas. However, we managed to have three ships working during one month in the Okhotsk Sea. One ship in each sea was assigned to the study of the biology of fish and their distribution, and the other was engaged in a study of oceanography and the investigation of fauna. The enormous amount of scientific material collected in all the three seas is being studied by numerous specialists, and the nature of these seas has been made clear in general outline.

Of particular interest are the results obtained from studying the Sea of Okhotsk, which is of quite a specific nature and unique. Its expanse is enormous, as it is five or six times larger than the Baltic. The northern part of the sea is subjected to the influence of winter cold since the coldest point of the globe, known as the "center of cold," near Verkhoyansk, is not far from the sea. The temperatures of the lower layers of water are below zero and at the bottom always 1.7 or even 1.9 degrees C. Pack ice can always be seen near the Shantar Islands sometimes even in July and August, and at times this ice lasts till the formation of new ice.

Due to these atmospheric conditions, which are similar to those observed near the coast of Greenland, it is quite natural that the northern part of the Sea of Okhotsk is poor in fauna. Molluscs and starfish, typical of the Arctic region, are found in the cold depths from 170 to 270 meters, the temperature of which is never above zero Centigrade. Pacific salmon and herring are the only food fish which are able to live in these waters. They are not in abundance, and there is, therefore little chance for the establishment of fisheries in this part of the sea.

* The author of this article is an outstanding Soviet ichthyologist who, since 1900, has been engaged in studying the fish of the Pacific Ocean. He has headed a number of scientific expeditions to the Far East. His report made at the recent session of the Academy of Sciences is given in this article in a condensed form.

In the southern part of the Sea of Okhotsk between Sakhalin Island, Kamchatka and Kurile Islands, a huge deep from 3,000 to 3,500 meters is placed and a wide channel 1,750 meters deep running therefrom north along the Eastern coast of Sakhalin was discovered by our expedition.

At these great depths we succeeded for the first time in catching genuine deep-sea fish. So far we have caught only seven species.

Besides fish, our expedition found other deep-sea animals, such as sponges, special coral polyps, holothurians, brightly colored red crayfish with long antennae, starfish, molluscs, new fauna consisting not only of new species but also of new genera and families. This fauna is being studied and described by a group of specialists headed by Professor Deryugin.

Of still greater interest, however, are the inhabitants of the depths between 200 and 1,000 meters. The fish at these depths are mostly all unknown and most remarkable is the fact that they are all representatives of the Arctic families usually found along the coast at depths above 200 meters.

Adapting themselves to life at these depths, these fish have undergone great changes, have acquired many properties inherent in genuine deep-sea fish. They have gelatinous, watery and sometimes half diaphanous bodies, large eyes, long antennae or fin rays for feeling, and black bodies. One family of fish, which generally lives near the coast, has suckers on the undersides to hold to stones and algae so as not to be thrown on land. These fish (*Liparidae*), having emigrated to great depths, have lost this sucker since it is of no use to them any longer.

The inhabitants of the depths above 200 meters undoubtedly point to an interesting period in the life of the Sea of Okhotsk. Probably, during the ice age, when the temperature was much below that at preesnt, the waters along the coast above a depth of 200 meters, which are still cold, were frozen and life there became impossible. The in habitants of these depths were force to descend to greater depths and adap themselves to new conditions of life Presumably, here lies the explanatio of the new wonderful fauna discovere by our expedition.

Deep-sea fish are mainly of scientifi interest whereas practical interest i centered on fish found along the se coast, or at a depth above 200 meters Of course, the life of food fish is closel connected with the temperature of th water in which they live, since very fe of them can adapt themselves to th cold climate of the sea.

Therefore, the western coast of Kam chatka, where there is a warm strea branching off the Kuro-Siwo (Japa Current), is the most favorable regio for fisheries. This is perhaps the rich est region along the Soviet coast of th Pacific, a Soviet Newfoundland. A great variety of food fish and othe useful animals is found there.

Large schools of six species of mos valuable salmon, one of which is foun nowhere else, enter the rivers along th coast of Kamchatka. Immense school of herring come near this coast and large quantity of cod, giant halibut, an species of excellent flatfish. Althoug many valuable species of food fish ar not yet caught in these waters, the Se of Okhotsk at present furnishes man more products than do the Japanes and Bering seas, since the annual catc of salmon alone already runs as high a from one to two million centners.

As to the amount of fish and othe products furnished by the three Sovie Far Eastern seas combined, they oc cupy the second place in the Sovie Union, being second only to the Cas pian Sea. There is no doubt, however that if properly developed, their fisher ies would furnish more products tha the Caspian Sea.

Enormous scientific work must b carried out to develop properly all th resources of the Okhotsk and neigh boring seas, so as to preserve these re sources for the future also.

A Check List of the Fishes of the Pelew Islands

By ALBERT W. C. T. HERRE
Stanford University, California

THE PELEW or Palau Islands are the most westerly group of the Carolines and form the western outpost of Micronesia. They lie out 750 miles due east of Davao, indanao, P. I., and are crossed by 7 grees North Latitude and 135 degrees East Longitude. The Pelew and group is about 135 miles in gth and perhaps 15 miles in breadth, th no streams of any consequence. resh-water fishes are therefore few in mber.

The present list comprises but a small rt of the total fish fauna, which is in neral the same as that of the opposite ores of the Philippines, Halmahera, d New Guinea. Nearly all my collcting was on the reefs about the small and of Gorror, where the seat of govnment is located. A very little collectg was done near the southern end of e large island of Bab-el-Thuap. A w months spent in collecting in varis parts of the Pelew group would ore than double the present list.

Specimens determined by me are arked with an asterisk, *. No specens of albacore or bonito were kept, t specimens of all others starred are the museum of Stanford University.

Family CARCHARHINIDAE

—*Carcharinus melanopterus (Quoy and Gaimard)

Family DASYATIDAE

— Dasyatis sephen (Forskal)

Family ELOPIDAE

—*Megalops cyprinoides (Broussonet); in fresh water

Family DUSSUMIERIDAE

—*Spratelloides delicatulus (Bennett)

Family CLUPEIDAE

—*Harengula punctata (Rüppell)
—*Sardinella leiogaster (Cuv. and Val.)

Family ENGRAULIDAE

—*Engraulis baelama (Forskal)
8.—*Stolephorus indicus (van Hasselt)
9.—*Stolephorus tri (Bleeker)

Family SYNBRANCHIDAE

10.— Synbranchus bengalensis (McClelland)

Family LEPTOCEPHALIDAE

11.—*Leptocephalus cinereus (Rüppell)

Family MYRIDAE

12.—*Muraenichthys macropterus Bleeker

Family OPHICHTHYIDAE

13.—*Leiuranus semicinctus (Lay & Bennett)
14.— Chlevastes colubrinus (Boddaert)
15.—*Ophichthus cephalozona (Bleeker)
16.— Callechelys marmoratus (Bleeker)

Family MURAENIDAE

17.— Evenchelys macrurus (Bleeker)
18.—*Gymnothorax pictus (Ahl)
19.—*Gymnothorax meleagris (Shaw)
20.—*Gymnothorax richardsoni Bleeker
21.—*Gymnothorax undulatus (Lacepede)

Family PLOTOSIDAE

22.—*Plotosus anguillaris (Bloch)

Family SYNODONTIDAE

23.—*Saurida argyrophanes (Richardson)
24.—*Saurida gracilis (Quoy and Gaimard)
25.—*Synodus japonicus (Houttuyn)

Family MYCTOPHIDAE

26.—*Diaphus malayanus M. Weber
27.—*Myctophum affine (Lütken)

Family BELONIDAE

28.—*Tylosurus incisus (Cuv. and Val.)

Family HEMIRAMPHIDAE

29.— Hemiramphus far (Forskal)
30.—*Zenarchopterus buffoni (Cuv. and Val.)

Family EXOCOETIDAE

31.—*Exocoetus volitans Linnaeus
32.— Parexocoetus brachypterus (Richardson)
33.— Cypselurus altipennis (Cuv. and Val.)

Family HOLOCENTRIDAE

34.—*Holocentrus binotatus Quoy and Gaimard
35.—*Holocentrus caudimaculatus (Rüppell)
36.—*Holocentrus diadema Lacepede
37.—*Holocentrus ruber (Forskal)
38.—*Holocentrus sammara (Forskal)
39.—*Holocentrus spinifer (Forskal)
40.—*Holocentrus tiereoides Bleeker
41.—*Myripristus adustus Bleeker
42.—*Myripristis murdjan (Forskal)

Family SYNGNATHIDAE

43.— Dunckerocampus dactyliophorus (Bleeker)
44.—*Corythoichthys fasciatus (Gray)
45.—*Doryrhamphus melanopleura (Bleeker)
46.—*Microphis brachyurus (Bleeker)
47.—*Syngnathoides biaculeatus (Bloch)
48.—*Syngnathus spicifer Rüppell
49.—*Hippocampus kuda Bleeker

Family FISTULARIIDAE

50.— Fistularia villosa Klunzinger

Family CENTRISCIDAE

51.—*Aeoliscus strigatus Günther

Family ATHERINIDAE

52.—*Atherina endrachtensis Quoy and Gaimard
53.—*Atherina forskali Rüppell
54.—*Atherina temmincki Bleeker
55.—*Hepsetia pinguis (Lacepede)

Family MUGILIDAE

56.—*Liza seheli (Forskal)

Family POLYNEMIDAE

57.—*Polydactylus sexfilis (Cuv. and Val.)

Family SCOMBRIDAE

58.—*Rastrelliger brachysoma (Bleeker)
59.— Rastrelliger kanagurta (Rüppell)

Family THUNNIIDAE

60.—*Neothunnus macropterus (Schlegel)
61.—*Katsuwonus pelamis (Linnaeus)

Family CARANGIDAE

62.— Blepharis ciliaris (Bloch)
63.—*Caranx forsteri Cuv. & Val.
64.—*Caranx sexfasciatus (Quoy and Gaimard)
65.—*Elagatis bipinnulatus (Quoy and Gaimard)
66.—*Selar crumenophthalmus (Bloch)

Family LEIOGNATHIDAE

67.—*Leiognathus equulus (Forskal)

Family GERRIDAE

68.—*Gerres filamentosus Cuvier
69.—*Gerres macrosoma Bleeker
70.—*Gerres oyena (Forskal)

Family APOGONIDAE

71.—*Apogon bandanensis Bleeker
72.—*Apogon exostigma Jordan and Seale
73.—*Apogon frenatus Valenciennes
74.—*Apogon lateralis Valenciennes
75.—*Apogon melas Bleeker
76.—*Apogon novemfasciatus (Cuv. and Val.)
77.— Apogon nigricans Day
78.—*Apogon orbicularis (Cuv. and Val.)
79.—*Apogon sangiensis Bleeker
80.—*Apogonichthys auritus (Cuv. and Val.)
81.—*Archamia bleekeri (Günther)
82.—*Archamia lineolata (Cuv. and Val.)
83.—*Archamia zosterophora (Bleeker)
84.—*Cheilodipterus quinquelineatus (Cuv. and Val.)
85.—*Pseudamia polystigma (Bleeker)

Family AMBASSIDAE

86.—*Ambassis (Priopis) buruensis (Bleeker)

Family KUHLIIDAE

87.—*Kuhlia marginata (Cuv. and Val.); in fresh water; Bab-el-Thuap
88.—*Kuhlia rupestris (Lacepede); fresh water; Bab-el-Thuap

Family SERRANIDAE

89.—*Variola louti (Forskal)
90.—*Cephalopholis pachycentron (Cuv. and Val.)
91.—*Cephalopholis rogaa (Forskal)
92.— Cephalopholis sexmaculatus (Rüppell)
93.— Cephalopholis sonnerati (Cuv. and Val.)
94.—*Cephalopholis urodelus (Cuv. and Val.)
95.—*Epinephelus caeruleo-punctatus (Bloch)
96.— Epinephelus corallicola (Cuv. and Val.)
97.—*Epinephelus fusco-guttatus (Forskal)
98.— Epinephelus maculatus (Bloch)
99.—*Epinephelus merra Bloch
100.— Epinephelus nebulosus (Cuv. and Val.)
101.—*Epinephelus summana (Forskal)
102.— Epinephelus tauvina (Forskal)

Family PLESIOPIDAE

103.—*Plesiops melas Bleeker
104.— Plesiops nigricans (Rüppell)

Family PSEUDOCHROMIDAE

105.—*Pseudochromis fuscus Mueller and Troschel

Family PEMPHERIDAE

106.—*Pempheris mangula Cuvier

Family LUTIANIDAE

107.— Alpheus furcatus (Lacepede)
108.—*Lutianus argentimaculatus (Forskal)
109.—*Lutianus flavipes Cuv. and Val.
110.—*Lutianus fulviflamma (Forskal)
111.—*Lutianus johnii (Bloch)
112.—*Lutianus lineatus (Quoy and Gaimard)
113.— Lutianus lutjanus (Bloch)
114.—*Lutianus monostigma (Cuv. and Val.)
115.— Lutianus niger (Forskal)
116.—*Lutianus spilurus (Bennett)
117.—*Lutianus vaigiensis (Quoy and Gaimard)
118.—*Lutianus vitta (Quoy and Gaimard)

Family POMADASIDAE

119.—*Caesio caerulaureus Lacepede
120.— Caesio maculatus Cuvier
121.—*Caesio pisang Bleeker
122.—*Plectorhynchus albovittatus (Rüppell)
123.—*Plectorhynchus chrysotaenia Bleeker
125.—*Plectorhynchus diagrammus (L.)
126.—*Plectorhynchus nigrus (Cuv. and Val.)
127.—*Scolopsis bilineatus (Bloch)
128.—*Scolopsis cancellatus (Cuv. and Val.)
129.—*Scolopsis ciliatus (Lacepede)
130.—*Scolopsis margaritifer (Cuv. and Val.)
131.—*Scolopsis monogramma (Cuv. and Val.)
132.—*Scolopsis trilineatus Kner

Family THERAPONIDAE

133.—*Therapon jarbua (Forskal)

Family LETHRINIDAE

134.—*Lethrinus amboinensis Bleeker
135.—*Lethrinus haematopterus (Schlegel)
136.— Lethrinus mahsena (Forskal)
137.—*Lethrinus reticulatus Cuv. and Val.
138.—*Lethrinus ramak (Forskal)
139.—*Lethrinus richardsoni Günther
140.—*Pentapus caninus (Cuv. and Val.)
141.— Monotaxis grandoculis (Forskal)

Family SPARIDAE

142.—*Synagris mulloides (Bleeker)
143.—*Synagris tolu (Cuv. and Val.)

Family KYPHOSIDAE

144.—*Kyphosus lembus (Cuv. and Val.)
145.—*Kyphosus vaigiensis (Quoy and Gaimard)

Family MULLIDAE

146.—*Upeneoides tragula (Richardson)
147.—*Upeneoides vittatus (Forskal)
148.—*Upeneus barberinus (Lacepede)
149.—*Upeneus cyclostomus (Lacepede)
150.—*Upeneus moana (Jordan and Seale)
151.—*Mulloides auriflamma (Forskal)

Family MALACANTHIDAE

152.— Malacanthus latovittatus (Lacepede)

Family CIRRHITIDAE

153.— Cirrhitus oxycephalus Bleeker
154.— Cirrhitus oxyrhynchus (Bleeker)
155.— Paracirrhites melanotus (Günther)

Family MONODACTYLIDAE

156.—*Monodactylus argenteus (L.)
157.—*Monodactylus falciformis Lacepede

Family PLATACIDAE

158.—*Platax orbicularis (Forskal)

Family TOXOTIDAE

159.—*Toxotes jaculator (Pallas)

Family CHAETODONTIDAE

160.—*Chaetodon auriga Forskal
161.—*Chaetodon bennetti (Cuv. and Val.)
162.— Chaetodon ephippium (Cuv. and Val.)
163.—*Chaetodon fasciatus Forskal
164.— Chaetodon melanotus Bl. and Schn.
165.— Chaetodon meyeri Bl. and Schn.
166.— Chaetodon pelewensis Kner
167.— Chaetodon rafflesi Bennett
168.—*Chaetodon speculum (Kuhl and Van Hasselt)
169.—*Chaetodon trifasciatus Mungo Park
170.—*Chaetodon vagabundus L.

Family ZANCLIDAE

171.—*Zanclus canescens (L.)
172.—*Zanclus cornutus (L.)

Family ACANTHURIDAE

173.— Acanthurus elongatus (Lac.)
174.— Acanthurus fuliginosus (Lesson)
175.—*Acanthurus matoides (Cuv. and Val.)
176.—*Acanthurus nigroris (Cuv. and Val.)
177.—*Acanthurus olivaceus (Bl. and Schn.)
178.—*Acanthurus triostegus (L.)
179.— Paracanthurus lambdurus (Bleeker)
180.—*Ctenochaetus strigosus (Bennett)
181.—*Zebrasoma velifer (Bloch)
182.—*Naso annulatus (Quoy and Gaimard)
183.— Naso brevirostris (Cuv. and Val.)

Family SIGANIDAE

184.—*Teuthis concatenata (Cuv. and Val.)
185.— Teuthis corallina (Cuv. and Val.)
186.—*Teuthis doliata (Cuvier)
187.— Teuthis fuscescens (Houttuyn)
188.—*Teuthis hexagonata (Bleeker)
189.—*Teuthis oramin (Bl. and Schn.)
190.—*Teuthis puella (Schlegel)
191.—*Teuthis rostrata (Cuv. and Val.)
192.— Lo vulpinus (Schlegel)

Family SCORPAENIDAE

193.— Scorpaenodes guamensis (Quoy and Gaimard)
194.—*Sorpaenodes scabra (Ramsay and Ogilby)
195.— Scorpaenopsis gibbosus (Bl. and Schn.)
196.— Sebastapistes albobrunneus (Günther)
197.— Sebastapistes dentatus (Günther)
198.—*Sebastapistes tristis (Klunzinger)
199.—*Pterois volitans (L.)
200.— Dendrochirus zebra (Quoy and Gaimard)

Family CARACANTHIDAE

201.— Caracanthus unipinna (Gray)

Family PLATYCEPHALIDAE

202.— Cocius crocodilus (Tilesius)
203.—*Thysanophrys tentaculatus (Rüppell)

Family POMACENTRIDAE

204.—*Amphiprion frenatus Brevoort
205.—*Amphiprion percula (Lacepede)
206.— Amphiprion perideraion Bleeker
207.— Amphiprion polymnus (L.)
208.— Chromis analis (Cuv. and Val.)
209.—*Chromis caeruleus (Cuv. and Val.)
210.—*Dascyllus aruanus (L.)
211.—*Pomacentrus amboinensis Bleeker
212.—*Pomacentrus bifasciatus Bleeker
213.—*Pomacentrus chrysopoecilus Schlegel and Muller
214.—*Pomacentrus dimidiatus Bleeker
215.—*Pomacentrus dorsalis Gill
216.—*Pomacentrus lividus (Forster)
217.— Pomacentrus nigricans (Lacepede)
218.—*Pomacentrus trimaculatus (Cuv. and Val.)
219.—*Pomacentrus tripunctatus (Cuv. and Val.)
220.—*Abudefduf assimilis Günther
221.—*Abudefduf behnii (Bleeker)
222.—*Abudefduf bengalensis (Bloch)
223.—*Abudefduf brownriggi (Bennett)
224.—*Abudefduf coelestinus (Cuv. and Val.)
225.—*Abudefduf leucozona (Bleeker)
226.—*Abudefduf melas (Cuv. and Val.)

Family LABRIDAE

227.—*Choerodon anchorago (Bloch)
228.— Labroides dimidiatus (Cuv. and Val.)
229.— Stethojulis axillaris (Quoy and Gaimard)
230.— Stethojulis casturi (Bleeker)
231.—*Stethojulis strigiventer (Bennett)
232.— Stethojulis trilineata (Bl. and Schn.)

233.—*Halichoeres binotopsis Bleeker
234.—*Halichoeres chloropterus (Bloch)
235.—*Halichoeres flos-corallis Jordan and Seale
236.—*Halichoeres gymnocephalus (Bl. and Schn.)
237.—*Halichoeres hoeveni Bleeker
238.—*Halichoeres hyrtlii Bleeker
239.—*Halichoeres leparensis Bleeker
240.— Halichoeres margaritaceus (Cuv. and Val.)
241.—*Halichoeres melanurus (Bleeker)
242.—*Halichoeres notopsis (Cuv. and Val.)
243.—*Halichoeres papilionaceus (Cuv. and Val.)
244.— Halichoeres trimaculatus (Quoy and Gaimard)
245.— Hemigymnus melapterus (Bloch)
246.— Coris gaimard (Quoy and Gaimard)
247.— Coris greenovii (Bennett)
248.— Hologymnosus semidiscus (Lacepede)
249.— Thalassoma schwanefeldi (Bleeker)
250.— Thalassoma umbrostigma (Rüppell)
251.—*Cheilinus chlorurus (Bloch)
252.— Cheilinus diagrammus Lacepede
253.— Cheilinus oxyrhynchus Bleeker
254.—*Cheilinus undulatus Rüppell
255.— Cymolutes lecluse (Quoy and Gaimard)
256.— Novaculichthys taeniourus (Lacepede)

Family SCARIDAE

257.—*Scarus balinensis (Bleeker)
258.— Scarus blochii Bleeker
259.—*Scarus dimidiatus Bleeker
260.—*Scarus erythacus (Jordan and Seale)
261.—*Scarus erythrodon Cuv. and Val.
262.—*Scarus forsteri Cuv. and Val.
263.—*Scarus garretti (Günther)
264.— Scarus mutabilis (Gray)
265.— Scarus nuchipunctatus Cuv. and Val.
266.—*Scarus oviceps Cuv. and Val.
267.—*Scarus pectoralis Cuv. and Val.
268.— Scarus pulchellus Rüppell

Family ELEOTRIDAE

269.—*Asterropteryx semipunctatus Rüppell
270.—*Bunaka pinguis Herre
271.—*Butis amboinensis Bleeker
272.—*Eleotris macrocephalus (Bleeker)
273.—*Eviota afelei Jordan & Seale
274.—*Eviota distigma Jordan and Seale
275.—*Eviota pruinosa Jordan & Seale
276.— Guavina gyrinoides (Bleeker)
277.—*Lizettea pelewensis Herre, new species; fresh water
278.—*Ophiocara aporos Bleeker; fresh water
279.— Ophiocara macrolepidota (Bloch) fresh water
280.— Ophiocara porocephala (Cuv. and Val.); fresh water
281.—*Valenciennea muralis (Quoy and Gaimard)

Family GOBIIDAE

282.—*Amblygobius perpusillus buanensis Herre
283.—*Amblygobius phalaena (Cuv. and Val.)
284.—*Amblygobius sphynx (Cuv. and Val.)
285.— Apocryptes rictuosus Cuv. and Val.
286.—*Bathygobius fuscus (Rüppell)
287.—*Callogobius hasselti (Bleeker)
288.—*Chonophorus genivittatus (Cuv. and Val.)
289.—*Ctenogobius criniger (Cuv. and Val.)
290.—*Ctenogobius decoratus Herre
291.—*Cryptocentrus geni-ornatus Herre
292.—*Gnatholepis puntangoides (Bleeker)
293.—*Gobiodon hypselopterus Bleeker
294.—Gobiodon quinquestrigatus (Cuv. and Val.)
295.—*Gobius ornatus Rüppell
296.—*Macrodontogobius wilburi Herre, new species
297.—*Mars caeruleo-maculatus Herre
298.—*Oplopomus oplopomus (Cuv. and Val.
299.—*Paragobiodon echinocephalus (Rüppell
300.—*Periophthalmus barbarus Linnaeus
301.—*Stiphodon pelewensis Herre, new species; in fresh water, Bab-el-Thuap Island
302.—*Vaimosa horiae Herre, new species; i fresh water on Bab-el-Thuap Island

Family ECHENEIDAE

303.—*Echeneis remora Linnaeus

Family CALLIONYMIDAE

304.—*Callionymus enneactis Bleeker

Family BLENNIIDAE

305.—*Petroscirtes eretes (Jordan and Seale)
306.—*Petroscirtes gorrorensis Herre; new species
307.—*Petroscirtes obliquus Garman
308.— Petroscirtes rhinorhynchus Bleeker
309.—*Salarias edentulus (Bl. and Schn.)
310.—*Salarias fasciatus (Bloch)
311.—*Salarias fuscus Rüppell
312.— Salarias nitidus Günther

Family BROTULIDAE

313.— Brotula ensiformis Günther

Family CARAPIDAE

314.— Jordanicus gracilis (Bleeker)

Family BALISTIDAE

315.—*Balistapus aculeatus (L.)
316.— Balistapus rectangulus (Bl. and Schn.)
317.—*Balistapus undulatus (M. Park)
318.—*Balistapus verrucosus (L.)
319.—*Balistes chrysopterus Bl. and Schn.
320.— Balistes viridescens Bl. and Schn.
321.— Canthidermis maculatus (Bloch)

Family MONACANTHIDAE

322.— Alutera monoceros (Osbeck)
323.—*Stephanolepis tomentosus (L.)

Family OSTRACIIDAE

324.— Ostracion nasus Bloch
325.—*Ostracion tuberculatus L.

Family TETRAODONTIDAE

326.— Tetraodon mappa Lesson
327.—*Tetraodon nigropunctatus Bl. and Sch

Family DIODONTIDAE

328.— Diodon holacanthus Linnaeus

Family SOLEIDAE

329.— Pardachirus pavoninus (Lacepede)

Pan-Pacific Research Institution, Honolulu, Hawaii, where lectures on scientific subjects are held weekly on Friday evenings and where members of the Pan-Pacific Union sometimes reside while pursuing their academic or research work in Hawaii.

Adventures in Friendship

By GEORGE H. AKAU, JR.

President, Pan-Pacific Students' Club

THE PAN-PACIFIC Students' Club was organized on September 8, 1933, by a group of university students residing in the student uilding at the Pan-Pacific Research nstitution in Manoa, Honolulu. As ne birth of this club was in a state of evelopment for several years, it would e worthwhile to review past events at ne Institution and also the early activi-es of former students who came from ne far corners of the Pacific to study nd live cooperatively.

After the first Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference in 1924, nembers of the Castle family of Hono-ulu generously loaned the old Castle ome and buildings at Puuhonua to the Pan-Pacific Union for scientific and ducational research. It was placed nder the authority of Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, and a committee of scientists.

Weekly science dinner meetings were held at the Institution until it gradually became known as one of the leading centers in the Territory where people who had the interest of Pacific problems at heart could go for an exchange of ideas.

The enthusiasm for scientific problems emanating from this center was so infectious that in 1926 a Junior Science Council was started by a group of scientifically inclined university students (some of them residents in the students' building), with Northrup Castle as its chairman. Junior meetings were called every Friday night at which photography, radio, and research problems, particularly those pertaining to new sources of food supplies, were discussed and possible solutions

planned. Much work was done in developing and printing new lantern slides and in classifying old ones. At this time the Junior Science laboratory had 40,000 pictures from Pacific lands and as many more on Hawaii, which were put on still films so that animal industries, forestry, native life, school life of each Pacific land could be shown. By 1929 more than a hundred educational films were made in this laboratory. Some of these are used on the mainland and throughout the Pacific as well as in public and private schools of Hawaii.

The Junior Science Council (now inactive) comprised three departments; science, radio and photography. One group took up photography and microphotography, the latter especially useful in biological work. Membership in the Council was open to all youths of all Pacific races who had made up their minds to become scientists in some line useful to mankind.

Junior Scientists had their own building and experimental grounds on the other side of the island of Oahu near the present Boys' Industrial School where they introduced new food crops from Pacific lands for experimentation under the guidance of senior scientists.

Radio equipment which had been used at the Institution for some years was moved to McKinley High School, where a special hall was prepared and where the work of the Pan-Pacific Radio Club was conducted, as that location was found to be better for amateurs who wished to talk with their friends around the Pacific.

The Junior Science Council, active in the beginning, later became defunct. To use the words of former Governor Farrington, "such bodies have their days of rising and falling enthusiasm but the Pan-Pacific is always an organization 'in being'." Graduation of Council members from the University of Hawaii, lack of spare time, residential changes, contributed to the Council's later inactivity.

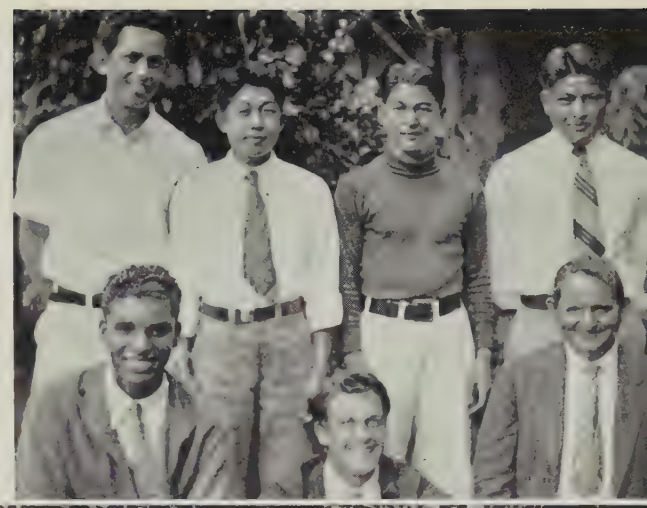
In passing, mention should be made of the noted scientists who have lived at the Institution and who have made lasting impressions upon the minds of students. Among these are Dr. David Starr Jordan, world-famous ichthyologist as well as international peace advocate, and honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution; Dr. Alva Davis, plant physiologist, University of California; Dr. T. G. Yuncker, botanist at DePauw University; Dr. Hachiro Yuasa, formerly entomologist with the Imperial University of Kyoto and now newly appointed president of Doshisha University; Dr. Wu Lien Teh, formerly head of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service and now head of the National Quarantine Service; Dr. W. A. Osborne and Dr. Robert Pulleine of Australia, and scores of other delegates both men and women, while in attendance at the various Pan-Pacific international conferences. Theodore C. Zschokke, former extension forester resided at the Institution along with the students from the earliest times. He will be remembered by many of the early Junior Council members and resident students for his unselfishness in presiding at meetings, working out conference schedules, seeking employment for youths, and in doing scores of kind deeds.

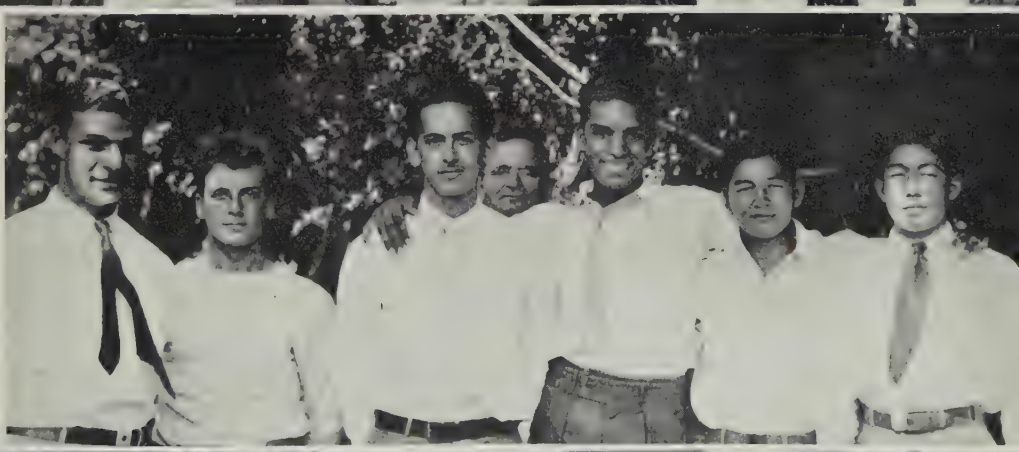
While the oral and visual educational work of the Institution was progressing, another phase of educational research has been carried on for some years, consisting of a sociological study of interracial groups who live together cooperatively at the student building. In the beginning two promising Samoan youths who were sent by the Samoan government to the Territorial Normal School resided at the Institution. These boys were Andrew Napoleon Tuiteleleapaga and Siva Iaponi Afoa. Later a Siamese, C. Wadhana, a former Junior Council member and employed by the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* for years, took up his residence at the student's building and he prepared himself in journalism to be of service to his native Siam on his return there.

Among the university students who have lived at the students' building are Louis and Orlando Blackburn, both from Oklahoma Agricultural College, Tulsa, Oklahoma, both prominent football players; Chadwick Dunstan, exchange student from Pomona Junior College, California, who studied sug-

ent Students

young men enjoy an "Adventure in ip" and minimize their living expenses erative housekeeping at the Pan-Pacific Institution while attending the near- ersity of Hawaii. Groups resident since re shown. Read all groups from top, right: ¶ 1931-32, rear, George Akau, ncis Shimokawa, Masao Koga, Achong Front, Victor Jenkins; George Hewitt, e Zschokke. ¶ 1932-33, Lucius Jen- kau, Don Sloan, Chadwick Dunstan, e, Young, Shimokawa. ¶ 1933-34, L. Hewitt, Akau, Zschokke, V. Jenkins, Shimokawa. ¶ 1934-35, inset, left, Parekh, B.Ag., Bombay University, echnology; rear, Anastacio Luis, Akau, Martin, Nobu Tominaka. Front, Peter au Wai Wong, Gilbert Kimura, Sutejiro





technology and is at present a local Federal Revenue officer; Shigeo Yoshida, B. A. (Class of '30), a teacher at Liliuokalani Intermediate School; Lincoln Kanai, B. A., (Class of '30), a teacher; Clarence Alapa who was a student at St. Louis College; Don Sloan, world-traveler from California, and Eugene Ressencourt from Chicago, also a world traveler, were the only three non-university students.

Since the foundation of the Pan-Pacific Students' Club in 1933 the members have been as follows:

NAME	CLASS	COURSE	HOME ADDRESS
Masao Koga	1930	Agriculture	Hawaii (now agriculturist on Hawaii)
Lucius Jenkins	1934	Engineering	California (now assistant engineer at Calif. Pkg. Corp.)
Achong Young	1935	Teaching	Hawaii
Manuel Kwon	1935	Teaching	Oahu
Francis Shimokawa	1935	Pre-medic.	Maui
Sutejiro Sato	1935	Lang., Lit. & Arts	Hawaii (Club Treas.-Secretary)
John Kwon	1935	Vocational Agr.	Oahu
Richard Martin	1935	Teaching	California
Yau Wai Wong	1935	Bacteriology	Oahu (formerly of Lingnan Univ. China)
Kapilroy Parekh	1935	Sugar Tech.	India (graduate of College of Agri. Poona Bombay Univ.)
Ogden Nishizaki	1935	Teaching	Hawaii
George Akau, Jr.	1935	Sugar Tech.	Hawaii (Club Pres.)
Teruo Togashi	1936	Agriculture	Kauai
Gilbert Kimura	1937	Econ. & Business	Hawaii (Club Vice-Pres.)
Nobu Tamanaka	1937	General Science	Maui (Club Assist. Treas.-Sec'y)
Anastacio Luis	1937	Econ. & Business	Maui
John Han	1938	Econ. & Business	Hawaii
George Hewitt		(Special student)	England
Charley Chu Hing		(Special student)	Hawaii (now agriculturist on Molokai)
Victor Jenkins		(McKinley High student)	California
Phillip Duncan		Artist	Montana (former Univ. of Montana student)
Peter Iopa		Piano student	Oahu
R. Buckhalter			California (former Univ. of San Francisco student)
Herbert Hiroshige		(Graduate, Univ. of Cal.)	Hawaii (now agriculturist on Hawaii)
Thomas Rosenthal		Special student in Chinese	Austria (graduate of the Technische Hochschule, Wien)

The Pan-Pacific Students' Club is not under the student government of the university. The Club has established its own student government and rules of conduct, and its members live on a cooperative housekeeping schedule. The rooms in the students' building are assigned to students, preferably in agriculture or science, who are working their way through school.

Since 1934 only university students are eligible to membership. Care is taken to allot rooms to as many different racial stocks as practicable in order to have as cosmopolitan a group as possible and to further the sociological experiment.

Summer employment at the pineapple canneries has enabled many of the students to further their university studies. The school also has assisted the needy and deserving students with scholarships and part-time jobs and recently not a few of the students have benefited by FERA employment.

While the majority of the students are employed, they take considerable part in the extracurricular activities at the school. The club has contributed one vice-president to the student government of the university, one senior class president, one track-record breaker, football players *de luxe*, debaters, numerous dramatists, and a score of other participants to various student activities.

Economics has been of major interest to all the students and at the time of writing a detailed grocery survey and price correlation study is being made

ome interesting data and conclusions ill be available in the near future, no oubt.

To the surprise of many and to the elief and satisfaction of the Pan-acific Union, the "cosmopolitan stu-ent experiment" has succeeded beyond ll expectations. In this living together ach race has learned of the other aces, appreciated their merits, customs nd habits, condoned their weaknesses nd, together, have discussed the burn-g questions of the day. Every meal me is a signal for discussion and an nformal exchange of ideas.

The Pan-Pacific Students' Club has uly been an experiment in "adven-ures in friendship" as former Governor arrington so ably defined Pan-Pacific nionism. How well the experiment as turned out and how much its in-uence will be felt in the future, can-ot be appreciated adequately today.

Coconuts Do Fall on People

By GEORGE H. AKAU, JR.

YEAR AFTER YEAR, visitors to our fair isles have asked the question "Has anyone been hit by a coconut?" or "Has anyone ever een killed by a falling coconut?" and ther similar questions. Even local eople have been curious as to the fall-ng coconut's effect upon a human skull.

It has been the writer's novel ex-erience to have a coconut drop on his ead. This freakish accident, excep-ionally rare, took place on the morning f Friday, November 25, 1932, at 10 'clock in the presence of Achong Young, Masao Koga, Victor and ucius Jenkins, on the trail leading to he Pan-Pacific Research Institution.

The writer was one of a group of ve students, residing at the Research nstitution, selected to repair the trail. During the course of the work a mild ust of wind was felt. A second later thump on the head, like that of a blackjack lightly swung, was exper-enced. The coconut, a dry one, bounced into a neighboring yard. The vitnesses seemed to think the incident unny and laughed merrily. The tree

George Akau, Jr., a resident student at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, exhibits the coconut that fell on his head; advances a theory regarding Nature's forethought. (Tree, left background, is a sago palm.)

from which the nut fell was approxi-mately 30 feet tall.

Besides experiencing a mild case of shock and dizziness, no ill effects were suffered. It is the opinion of the writer that only dry coconuts fall from trees due to the drying up of their axis. Furthermore, a coconut falling on a man will not injure him because the dry coconut is light; its shape and smooth surface causes it to glide off any object it meets and, lastly, the fibre or mesocarp between the inner shell (endocarp) and its outer surface (exocarp) affords a springiness which greatly lessens the force of the impact. Probably that accounts for no known instance of injury from falling coconuts.

Japanese and Occidental Family Life Contrasted

By T. KITAOKA*

LET US CONSIDER some of the fundamental differences between the Japanese family in Japan and the Occidental family, say in America.

Perhaps one of the most striking differences between them is that the former is based on "familism" and the latter on individualism.

Someone has said that the individual is the unit of society in the West, whereas the family is unit in the East. While this may be too categorical a statement to be entirely true, it raises several interesting questions: Is individuality suppressed, causing greater uniformity of personality in the Orient? Is morality more socialized in the East? Is there more democracy in the West?

In Japan, the family is the basis of individual activity. The individual is subordinated under the welfare of the family.

Let us consider this phase of the situation first, from an economic standpoint. The family takes care of the individual members. The earnings of the members are for the entire family. The father and son go to work and the entire earnings are used for the family budget. The son receives only that portion of the money which is given him by the family head.

A Japanese is forced by custom and public opinion to give more heed than in the West to the wishes of his family and be guided by its dictates even after adulthood is reached. Many times he enters an occupation that is in accordance with the tradition and wishes of the family. In the West there is greater freedom of choice in occupation as well as other things. The individual occupational career, the individual initiative and the development of individual potentialities are somewhat hampered in the East. Someone has said, "In Japan, family first, the rest will take care o itself."

Let us in the second place conside this problem from a religious point o view. In Japan, the family again pro vides the value to the religious activity of its members. Filial piety and ances tor worship are the greatest religiou virtues. The relationship of the de pendents to their elders regulates th obligation of one to the other.

The attitude of obedience and re spect toward parents is the supreme rule, in fact, filial piety is the very foun dation of Japanese society.

Ancestor worship plays a major par in the activity of the family and it members because the dead are part o the family just as much as the living members. As a result of filial piety an ancestor worship the family becomes religious movement. Needless to say such is not the case in an occidenta family, where individualism is stresse to an extent that the father may belon to one religion and the son to another

It is not for me here to say whethe one type of family is superior to th other, but rather simply to show th differences. In Japan, the fact that th whole culture is engrossed in the fam ily gives it stability and power. Th many rites and ceremonials of the fam ily bind its members in closer ties o union.

Let us compare these two family sys tems from a social standpoint. In Japa you place the family name before th personal name, in contrast to the Occi dental custom of placing the surnam last. This fact, at first, may seem su perficial and insignificant, but wit serious thought we can readily see th importance of the family in the East.

Now consider the rôles of the variou members of the family and their rela tion to one another, which is quite con trary to that of Occidental families. Th father is the supreme head of the hous whose authority is unlimited. He is

* A graduate of the University of Hawaii, June, 1934, and a delegate, immediately after, at a Japanese-American Students' Conference in Tokyo.

Thus Japanese home life was brought to Hawaii but few examples remain against the rising tide of tinted tubs and chromium fixtures, electrification and adoption generally of America's home-making facilities and freedom for the individual.

otential god and is worthy of great spect. He is the overlord and is the conomic, as well as social head. Moreer, he is the official representative of ie family in all its affairs; nothing can e undertaken without his consent and pproval.

The rôle of the mother or wife is olely the bearing of and caring for ildren for her husband. In other ords, she is merely a means by which ie husband's family line is prolonged.

The rôle of children in a Japanese mily is completely wrapped up in filial pedience and ancestor worship. The w of primogeniture prevails. The inrdependence of the members of the mily upon each other is greatly inreased due to the obligation of one to ie other.

One aspect of the Japanese family idely remarked and praised by forgn writers is the love for children. hildren's holidays are numerous; spel days are set aside for their celeration.

Even in Hawaii, a common sight during the celebration of boys' day is the floating of hundreds of large, beautifully colored paper carp at the Japanese homes. It is a symbol that signifies the strength and power of boys. In Japan, family shrines are visited and respects are paid to the dead ancestors.

Romance and love, quite contrary to the Occidental conception, are insignificant in marriage. Usually, the parents choose the wife or husband, as the case may be, and the individual has nothing to say in the matter. He practically has no choice. The family regulates the field of contact of the individual. Here again individuality is at the minimum. We see that the wife exists only to add prestige to the new family and satisfy its needs.

The function of marriage in a Japanese family is primarily to carry on the family life and to gain prestige and honor for the family. The bride after marriage is no longer connected with her family, but becomes a member of

the new family and honors the dead ancestors of her husband. A ceremony comparable to a funeral rite is held when the bride departs from her home. Of course, emphasis must be placed on the fact that ideas and practices are rapidly changing with the passing of time.

Thus we see that the Japanese family is based on familism, whereas the Occidental family is based on individualism.

Furthermore, in Japan the family controls and regulates the economic life of an individual to a great extent, while in the Occident the individual has more freedom and choice in his economic life. A Japanese family provides the value of religious activities, principally by way of ancestor worship and filial piety, whereas in an Occidental family, one has more independence in that line. Finally, it is evident that a Japanese family has far greater powers in choosing an individual's life mate than an Occidental family, which has little or no direct powers.

Let us now consider the Japanese family in Hawaii and note the various changes that have taken place in a family system that was so rigid and hard, a system which measured the values to the economic, social and religious activities of the individual. On certain customs and practices, the changes have been radical. However, with the majority of them the changes have been slow and gradual with the passage of time.

These changes have been brought about by the numerous adaptations of the Japanese immigrants to the new environment, but certainly the greatest changes are due to the rise and growth of the second generation of Japanese youths, born and reared under the American flag.

Learning the English language under the American educational system, and adopting American ideas, ideals and customs, this new generation of "New American" necessarily brought about a conflict with the older generation in the religious, economic, social and other activities of the individual in his relation to the family.

No one will deny that the problem will be practically solved with the rise of the third generation.

In the economic activities of the Japanese family here in the islands, we observe that the individual is acquiring greater power and prestige. In most cases, an adult no longer advances all of his earnings to the head of the family as he thinks the family needs. Furthermore, an individual is not wholly guided by the dictates of the family but is in a better position to choose his occupational career. He has more opportunity to develop his individual ability, capacity and initiative.

In religious activities the general tendency is that the family no longer determines the religion of the individual. The individual is free to join the religion of his choice. The father may be a Buddhist and the son a sincere Christian.

Ancestor worship and filial piety do not play the important rôles they once did. This does not mean that among the Japanese families there is no respect for parents and elders. On the contrary, the Japanese in Hawaii are widely known for these virtues. The fact is that ancestor worship and filial piety do not have the strong grip they used to hold upon the individual members of the family. Here again we see the great influence of the Occidental family system upon the stable Japanese family system.

Reviewing the situation from a social point of view, in connection with the rôles of individual members and their relation to the family, we notice that there are definite changes in the position of the father. Although he is theoretically the supreme head, the children of today do not look upon him as a potential god. His powers in respect to the affairs of the family have been decidedly lessened. There is more of the idea of mutual respect and coöperation.

The rôle of the mother or wife is gradually changing. Her rôle is not only that of bearing and caring for children but that of taking more active part in the social and economic activities of the family.

The Japanese women in Hawaii, particularly those of the second generation, are holding numerous important social and economic positions. They are given greater opportunities to ex-

ess themselves. They are not bound rigid customs and traditions to ich their mothers were almost com-lled to adhere. They wear modern nerican costumes and act and speak e modern American girls. A Japa-se flapper is a good example of the tent a Japanese girl can be modern-d by her surroundings and com-nions.

Boys and young men of the second neration are given the freedom and portunities which every young Amer-n should possess.

Romance and love, contrary to the Japanese custom, play important es in the Japanese marriage of to-y—indeed, they are considered es-tial to marriage. The young people today demand the right to choose ir own brides and bridegrooms.

There are many instances where ung couples have married despite nily opposition. More than that, ung Japanese couples marry these days without the traditional long drawn out ceremony which calls for a tremendous expenditure of money.

The general tendency is to have a simple, unceremonious marriage with only the members of the family and a few friends attending. To the ancestors of the family, such a form of marriage would have been not only unthinkable, but a disgrace and shame.

We see then that the Japanese family system has been greatly influenced by the new environment. We have reviewed the changes that have taken place in the relationship between the individual and the family.

We see a gradual departure from the Oriental family system based on familism, to the Occidental system based on individualism. We witness the major rôle played by the second generation in breaking away from the old system. We know that it is only a matter of time before the problem of American assimilation will be solved.

Pan-Pacific Research Institution Dinners

MEMBERS of the Pan-Pacific Union resident in Honolulu, visiting members from Pacific lands and guests from all rners of the world meet weekly for nner on Fridays, at the Pan-Pacific search Institution in beautiful Manoa alley, Honolulu. Occasionally a meet-g is omitted when a counter-attraction the form of some visiting scientist is heduled to speak at the University, cademy of Arts or elsewhere in the y.

From February 1 to the end of June n dinner meetings have been held fea-ring, in the order named:

Dr. Martha R. Jones, Director of va Health Center, who had recently urned from New York City, where e was a guest speaker at the Cen-nary of the American Dental Asso-tion. Subject: Changing Concepts a So-called Adequate Diet.

Capt. Northrup H. Castle, of the nooner *Lanikai,* who had recently ised for 39 days through the islands northwest of Hawaii, stopping at Nihoa, Necker, French Frigates Shoal. Laysan Island, Lisianski, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Midway, and Ocean Island in fruitless search of possible remains of the ill-fated Australian plane. Subject: Some Aspects of the Outlying Islands of the Hawaiian Archipelago, illustrated by balopticon machine.

Dr. F. X. Williams, Associate Entomologist, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Experiment Station. Subject: Eight Months' Sojourn in Guatemala—illustrated with slides.

Dr. Wilhelm W. Krauss, of the State Institute of Race Biology (Staten Institute vor Rasbiologi), Uppsala, Sweden. Subject: Race Biological Population Questions.

George Marvin, of the Sandwich Islands Honey Company, Ltd, recently assistant apiculturist, Bee Culture Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Subject: The Realm of the Honey Bee, illustrated with a new 4-reel film from the U. S. Department of Agricul-

ture shown through the courtesy of the University of Hawaii Extension Division. Another speaker on the same program was H. E. Coffey, Associate with Sandwich Islands Honey Co., Ltd. Subject: Honey Production in the Hawaiian Islands. There was an exhibit of products of the honey industry and general discussion.

E. H. Lewis, Supt. Santa Catalina Island Bird Park, California, showed colored motion pictures of birds, accompanied by a running lecture.

Dr. John H. Payne, Instructor in Chemistry, University of Hawaii; formerly associated with Du Pont Corp., Wilmington, Delaware. Subject: The Chemical Future of Hawaii.

Beatrice Krauss, Associate Plant Physiologist, Pineapple Producers' Coöperative Assn., University of Hawaii, who had recently returned from a visit to Russia. Subject: Russia's Scientific Institutions. Miss Krauss' lecture followed a program by members of the Pan-Pacific Students' Club, composed of University of Hawaii students residing at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, under Chairman George Akau, Jr. Speakers and their subjects were: Sutejiro Sato, Why I Am a Pacifist; Richard Martin, Education as a Career Gilbert Kimura, The Coffee Situation in Kona; Kapilroy Parekh, The Rise of the Indian Sugar Industry; John Akau Jr., American Student Movement; Yau Wai Wong, formerly from Lingnan University, Lingnan University; Teruo Togashi, My Opinion of the Pan-Pacific Students' Club; Anastacio Luis, Relation Between College and Non-College Youth.

Peter Iopa and J. White rendered piano selections and T. Rosenthal violin selections.

O. C. McBride, in charge Fruit-fly Division, U. S. Bureau of Entomology Subject: Some Recent Entomological Problems. An added attraction was Harry P. Field, Hawaiian Electric Company, with a demonstration of the Edgerton High Speed, a machine made at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Featured in slow motion action as swift as the dart of a snake's tongue or the bursting of an electric light bulb.

Capt. George T. Plummer, New Bedford, Massachusetts. Subject: Old New England Whaling Days and Their Association with the Hawaiian Islands Illustrated with motion pictures of a whaling cruise.

BULLETIN of the PAN-PACIFIC UNION

For April-June, 1935. Number 174

All Pan-Pacific associations and clubs throughout Pacific countries are requested to send in reports of current activities for publication in this section. Address communications to MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE, 1067 Alakea Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, for attention of THE EDITORS.

Amazing Developments in China

Changes during thirty years impressive; relation Philippine independence to Oriental development a subject for grave consideration; fabulous future for Pacific.

By CAMERON FORBES

Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines, head of the American Economic Mission recently engaged in a survey of the Orient, was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai, May 9, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, presiding. The accompanying article embodies the main points of Mr. Forbes' address on that occasion.—The Editors.

AS THE YEARS ROLL by and my experiences multiply, my thoughts seem to dwell more and more upon the important rt which the Pacific Ocean must play the future and greatest theatre of rld commerce. On the Asiatic side shores are inhabited by the vast and nse populations of China, Japan and Dutch East Indies, and beyond by teeming millions of India.

On the Eastern side of the Pacific ean lies the rich territory of the nericas which, within the time of my mory, were very sparsely populated d even today are not nearly occupied capacity. The progressive and ive American peoples will undoubtly populate the waiting spaces, deop their resources and business as years roll on, until their Pacific ates develop to a degree comparable that which has taken place on the lantic seaboard.

History proves that whenever there vast populations bordering on an ean, there will arise the necessity for proportionate trade. The peoples of Western and Eastern shores of the cific will, without question, maintain great and an increasing commerce. is axiomatic that vast creative pulations must and will interchange mmodities; and the greater the popuion, the greater their purchasing wer; the greater their means of communication, then the greater will this traffic become.

Phenomenal Growth

I came first to the Orient in 1904 and the growth of business that has taken place since that time is truly phenomenal. Greater, faster and more commodious steamers are plying the waters of the Pacific.

If one wants to get an indication of the potential business between the United States and China, one need only consider the growth which has taken place in our trade with other places in the Pacific, such as the Philippine Islands, Japan and Hawaii, calculate the trade on a per capita basis and then estimate the population of China and learn the almost unbelievable possibilities which the future holds for the growth of trade between China and

the United States, even if both populations remain at their present size. With the increase of population the figures will be proportionately greater.

I have mentioned larger and faster steamers but I should also mention the fact that the peoples of the Pacific are now using recently added telephonic facilities; we can now talk across the Pacific, and with the opening up of radio we have wireless communication connecting up the world in a way believed absolutely impossible even as late as the beginning of the century. Within different countries there is now a regular air service, and we see in the newspapers frequent mention of possible overseas air service.

Drawn Together

The two sides of the Pacific, by these various agencies, are being drawn nearer and nearer together; and this inevitably means greater and more profitable commerce.

The object of our Mission is to study the history of the movements which are now taking place, to note developments and growth and, where evidence shows a tendency to a decrease of business, we want to find out the reason for it. We want to find the underlying factors causing increases and decreases, and return to our principals and make a report which will tend to stimulate business, lessen the obstacles, and perhaps make suggestions that will result in new lines of business.

At a meeting like this I cannot set forth any details which belong properly to the report which we will make on our return. At any rate, it is too early in our journey to formulate a report—even if it were proper to make it; and we are of necessity at the present time limiting ourselves to the studies incident to our survey. I can, however, speak without any reservations, mental or otherwise, on the importance I attach to Oriental trade in general and to trade between China and the United States in particular. It is a case of straight mathematics—the gross potential per capita increase.

Our visit has enlightened us in regard to one thing in particular of which very likely you who live in China are cognizant—the immense strides being made providing means of inter-communication in China. Railroads are being built along strategic lines: also we have figures indicating that 47,000 miles of highways are now available to traffic, mostly opened up in the last five years, and that road-building is going on at a rapid, we might almost say feverish, pace. I came away from the Orient in 1932, having traveled many miles in China, and it seemed to me then that the automobile had not arrived in China; roads were mostly non-existent, and as one looked out of the train windows one saw bull carts, donkey carts, carts pushed by men and pulled by men and dogs, produce carried on the backs of men, women and animals. I have been here only a few days and our survey of the Republic of China has just begun, but the difference I note is amazing. At Nanking, where we spent two days, are seen extensive highway construction and important progress being made on the streets; and in addition to rickshas, bullock carts, etc., we saw automobiles in many directions and, what is more significant, motor trucks loaded with heavy freight.

Dawn of New Era

All this means that a new era has dawned in China—an era of inter-communication, offering passage for the products of the interior to the ports of the rivers and the seacoast and of articles of importation from the outside to interior points. It is an era of great possibilities, and I believe it is only just at the beginning. We learn with great satisfaction of the work in flood control, irrigation, forestation and other important developments. We look to see a growth and development in China which will transcend anything hitherto found in its 40 centuries of known history.

Moreover, China is taking its place among the foremost nations of the world as being air-minded. Noteworthy schools of aeronautics are being maintained and Chinese pilots trained. A regular air service is being conducted between strategic points. I have made several dozen aeroplane trips but the most noteworthy was the one I made on Thursday from Nanking. We took

from that city at four in the afternoon in a plane capable of carrying 14 passengers and without tipping or circling once (something wholly new in experience) we landed on the field Shanghai in less than an hour from time we started. The great, hardly accessible areas of China will ultimately come within easy reach as this marvelous service achieves its full development.

Philippine Islands

It seems appropriate to mention that part of the Oriental Pacific that has remained for over 30 years under the American flag. I refer to the Philippine Islands. The United States has not completed in its entirety whatever promises may have been made to the Filipinos in the matter of granting them independence. An act, passed by the Congress of the United States and approved by the President, has been accepted by the Filipino people, who are now in process of forming a commonwealth. Under the sovereignty of the United States they will have virtual control of their own internal affairs, and operations will be conducted by officers elected by the Filipino people, and under a President chosen by them. The authority of the President of the United States will be exercised by a High Commissioner who will reside in the Philippine Islands and keep in touch with operations and conditions there.

The trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands will remain as before with the exception of sundry limitations on a few specified products exported to the United States and a quota for immigration. This will continue for five years, after which there will be a change in the form of duties paid on products going into the United States from the Philippines. This experimental situation will carry on until ten years from the date of the passage of the act, at which time complete independence will become effective unless some other arrangement is agreed upon in the interim.

This makes a wholly new situation in the Orient and one which the Philippines will have to face with a good deal of careful thought and intelligent consideration, especially with respect to the markets which they are to substitute for the American market when its tariffs go into effect at the expiration of the ten years. This may mean a burden too great for many of their industries to support.

The cordiality of our reception, not only in China but in Japan, and by all elements, gives us great hope that something tangible may be the result of our efforts.

What Filipino National Language?

By TRINIDAD A. ROJO

THE CONVENTION which drafted the Constitution for the future Philippine Republic appointed an academy to select one the dialects[1] to be adopted as our national language after the Islands finally receive their independence in 1940. The Academy is scheduled to make a report at that time. Tagalog seems to be the favorite. Needless to say, the time is not yet ripe for us to discuss legislation for the adoption of Tagalog as our national language, as it would meet a great deal of opposition from the masses in the non-Tagalog provinces. But we can do much by way of preparatory steps. The Tagalog newspaper, talkie, and radio industries should realize that if Tagalog is adopted as our national language they will be immensely benefited; and they should unite to campaign for its eventual adoption.

An organization should be formed whose function is to engage speakers to tour the provinces and deliver lectures

[1] After it had rejected the adoption of English as national language of the Philippines.

on behalf of the Tagalog dialect, in order to prepare public opinion for its adoption. The lecturers could start on the college students, high school teachers and students, and on the elementary teachers attending the normal institutes. A textbook on national solidarity discussing, among other things, the need of a national language should be written for the intermediate schools. At first the campaign should be carried on tactfully, even indirectly, but it must be well planned and persistently carried on, becoming gradually more direct and powerful. Perhaps after ten years we shall then be ready for the adoption of Tagalog as our national language.

A great many Tagalogs have the feeling that they are the cream among the children of Juan de la Cruz. It is imperative that they should tone down their superiority complex; for it increases the unwillingness of the Ilocanos, Visayans, and others to accept the dominance of the Tagalog dialect. Ideally the organization to campaign on behalf of Tagalog should be composed of persons from various parts of the Islands. There are influential Ilocanos, Visayans, Pangpangos, and so on, who are in favor of the adoption of Tagalog. These should be asked to join the organization, and if possible carry the propaganda amongst their own people.

A committee of scholars should collect and organize the materials for a pamphlet which will serve as a basis for the speakers on the linguistic problem.

Tagalog philanthropists should give prizes similar to the Nobel prize in literature, which should be valuable enough to arouse an epoch-making interest in the development of Tagalog literature. They must be tempting enough to induce Ilocano, Pangpango, Moro, and other writers to master Tagalog with the hope of entering the competition.

The exponents of the adoption of English as the national language of the Philippines confront those who champion the vernacular with the question, "How shall we translate scientific books, the dialects being poor in scientific terms." We cannot do that yet. Even English itself was barren of scientific terms as late as the sixteenth century. They borrowed learned words, scientific, philosophical, military, ecclesiastical and legal terms from the Greek and Latin. English also made heavy drafts upon the French language. Professor Greenough and Professor Kittredge in their work, Words and Their Ways, picture to us the linguistic situation in England during the infancy of the English language as follows:

> Latin was a second vernacular to the educated for many centuries. Not only was it the language of learned professions but it also long served as a means of communication among all but positively illiterate. To learn to read was to read Latin. Grammar was Latin grammar. Roger Ascham remarks in a matter-of-fact way that it would, of course, have been easier for him to write his Toxophilus in Latin than in English. Legal documents, even the most ordinary kind, were indited in that language. So were records of every sort, not only of those of the state, but the journals of guilds, and trade companies also. All important accounts were in Latin. Queen Elizabeth talked Latin with foreign ambassadors. Cromwell had Milton for his Latin secretary.

Yet the native language, particularly the dialect in London, triumphed in the end because the native tongue is more deeply rooted in the feelings, emotions and moods of the people. While Latin was used as the official language, English occupied itself assimilating learned words—scientific, philosophical, military, ecclesiastical and legal terms from the Greek, Latin, and French—a practice which is still in vogue today.

The French language was also barren of learned words during the time of Charlemagne. As late as 1532 Olivet speaks of the French language as a barbarous jargon compared with Greek and Hebrew. In 1559 Jean Bodin was still complaining, "It would be a good thing if the arts and sciences were taught in the vernacular." In the words of Tilly, "Certainly, the condition of the French language at the beginning of Francis I was far from encouraging and it required a robust and discerning faith to foresee its future glories. French, like English, Spanish, Italian and other languages, has taken heavy loans of learned words from Latin and Greek sources.

We should not disdain to do what

er peoples have done. Let English ıtinue to be the basis for instruction; us keep it indefinitely for science, ıolarship, diplomacy, and interna- ıal commerce. But as an initial step, ırses in Tagalog should now be ini- ed in the elementary schools as Ger- n and French are taught in the high ools of the United States. Mean- ile Tagalog will be absorbing appro- ate elements from foreign and ve sources, until it becomes an up- date language that can be used with cision and efficiency not only for rary but also for scientific purposes. e resultant language will have Taga- as its core with a large amount of nixtures from the other dialects and siderably enriched with Spanish and glish elements. In other words, our ional language through the process linguistic evolution guided by plan- g will be a fusion of our dialects h Tagalog as the foundation, and h English and Spanish as its intel- tual equipment and adornment. It l be a composite language—a faith- reflection of the complex racial and tural composition of our nation.

It might be objected that it will take nerations for Tagalog to develop into competent language for science. It ght, but what of it? Language is the pression of the social thought and u cannot have a scientific language ere the nation is not scientifically nded, any more than a person can press ideas which he does not have. ogress in science occasions vocabu- y expansion in scientific terms and vice versa. At all events the lan- age of science is only for a limited v. Technical terms in English are intelligible to the English and nerican masses. Therefore, in so far science is concerned, there is not ch difference if we adopt Tagalog as national language, *provided we ep English for scholarly and scientific rposes* at least until Tagalog shall ve donned modern clothes.

The immediate need then is not to make Tagalog the basis of instruction, not to make it our official language, nor to translate scientific books into Tagalog, but to take the initial step for its preparation as our national language by (1) newspaper propaganda; (2) the establishment of a league to sponsor the development of Tagalog language and literature, and to engage lecturers on its adoption as our national language; (3) the giving of prizes similar to Nobel prizes to Tagalog literature, and by teaching courses in Tagalog in our elementary schools, so that eventually a Macabebe can use Tagalog for trading in Batanes Islands, an Ilocano tourist in Palawan can use it as a *lingua franca* with the people there, a Manilan can interview the sultan of Sulu in Tagalog, Filipino leaders like Quezon and Osmena can address the masses throughout the Islands with interpreters, so that Tagalog books, newspapers, and cinema films could have a national circulation. It would also be easier for us to mobilize public opinion on behalf of a national program.

If the Tagalog dialect is not acceptable to the non-Tagalog Filipinos, we can resort to a compromise—a sort of Filipino Esperanto. We can take Tagalog as a whole as the basic dialect, and take synonyms, words denoting ideas, sentiments and things that do not exist in Tagalog from the other dialects, and borrow scientific terms from Spanish and English as has been indicated above. Then we shall have a language which is essentially indigenous, the handiwork of countless generations of Filipinos from all over the archipelago. We shall have a composite native tongue which bears the stamp of the national genius quickened, invigorated and enlarged through its political, social and economic relations with other nations. In short, we shall have a common language born of patriotism, broadened and seasoned with internationalism.

Pan-Pacific Movement in China

A Brief History of Its Development in Twenty-two Years

By DR. KUANGSON YOUNG
Executive Secretary, Pan-Pacific Association of China

THE PAN-PACIFIC MOVEMENT in China had its beginning in 1913 when Dr. Amos P. Wilder, American Consul-General in Shanghai, organized the Saturday Club, the membership of which was composed of men and women of various nationalities. In those early days the club played an important part in the social and business life of Shanghai, providing means of bringing together different elements in a common effort for civic improvement. The Club actively promoted friendly relations among Chinese and foreigners and offered opportunities for them to consider problems of common interest.

In the following year, as the result of a visit by Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union, a group of the members met to consider enlarging the interests and activities of the organization. The late Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Y. C. Tong, with Messrs. M. Y. Chung, F. J. Raven, H. Middleton, and K. Kanasaki were active in this work. After several meetings, a constitution was submitted to the members of the Saturday Club for their consideration and adoption.

Unfortunately, the World War held up the scheme which was not taken up again until February, 1920. In the meantime there was organized at Honolulu the Pan-Pacific Union, whose name and objects made a strong appeal to those interested in similar causes. The Advisory Committee of the Saturday Club redrafted the proposed constitution, and the first meeting of the Pan-Pacific Association, Shanghai, was held on August 1, 1920, when the constitution was formally adopted.

Dr. Tong Shao-yi, the veteran statesman, former Premier of China, was the first president of the Associa tion, which position he held unti elected as honorary president in April 1928. On April 27, 1929, Dr. C. T Wang, who had been serving as vice president of the Association since it inception, was elected president Among those who have served or ar serving as vice-presidents are Majo A. Bassett, Col. L. M. Cosgrave, Dr J. W. Ross, Dr. D. McGillivray Messrs. H. B. Campbell, Yang Tcheng H. Middleton, and T. Funatsu. Th late Mr. S. C. Chu and Messrs. F. J Raven, Y. M. Chien, and K. P. Che have served successively as treasurer

During the first year, Mr. A. G Loehr served as executive secretary. H succeeded in arousing much interest i the objects of the Association. Unfor tunately, he was obliged to return t the United States and had to resig from the post. From the very begin ning, Mr. George A. Fitch, who wa instrumental in founding the Pan-Pa cific Association of Shanghai, ha served as honorary secretary. He ha done more than anyone else in keepin the Association alive as well as pushin forward its various activities. Dr. Fon F. Sec, Miss A. Viola Smith, Mr. Jabi Hsu, and Mr. P. K. Chu have als served as honorary secretaries and di rectors at one time or another, and to gether with the directors and othe executive officers were responsible fo the remarkable progress made by th Association during its fifteen years.

The work of the Pan-Pacific Asso ciation of Shanghai received adde zeal and impetus when, in 1921, it wa host to a party of one hundred Amer can Congressmen who were making tour through the Orient under the aus pices of the Pan-Pacific Union, Hono

Pan-Pacific Leaders in China

fficials of the Pan-Pacific Association of hina: Top, center, President Dr. H. H. Kung, inister of Finance; left, (top) Vice-President Sun Fo, son of Sun Yat-sen, President of gislative Yuan, National Goverment, and rector Dr. C. T. Wang, Member Central ecutive Committee of the National Govern-ent, and President of the Pan-Pacific Asso-ciation of Shanghai; right (top), Vice-President Dr. Wu Lien-teh, head of the National Quarantine Service, and Director Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. ¶ Below, officials of the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai, left to right: Directors Mr. Arthur Bassett and Dr. J. Usang Ly, President Chiaotung University, and Vice-President Mr. H. B. Campbell.

lu. At the banquet held in honor of ese American lawmakers, Dr. Sun at-sen, honorary president of the an-Pacific Union, was the main peaker of the occasion, making the event one of the most interesting and notable in the Association's history.

From the very beginning, the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai has been devoting a great deal of its atten-

tion to the improvement of means of communication in China. As a result, a Committee on Good Roads, under the chairmanship of Dr. C. T. Wang, was formed to arouse the Chinese authorities and people as well as foreign residents in China to the necessity of organizing a Good Roads Association to push and encourage the building of good roads throughout the country. The movement was launched on May 4, 1921, under the leadership of Dr. C. T. Wang. It is today a powerful national movement and its influence permeates the remotest parts of the country.

For the purpose of putting into effect the various projects undertaken and advocated by the Pan-Pacific Association, numerous committees, in addition to the one on Good Roads, were formed, such as those on entertainment, publicity, membership, finance, education, etc. The Publicity Committee published a handbook, China: A Source Book of Information, which was much appreciated. The Tourist Bureau Committee did noteworthy work in getting the railway authorities and some of the hotels to give money to start a bureau for looking after the tourists who come to China. Although much has been accomplished by the Association in this direction, a great deal remains to be done. With the popularization of the movement on a national scale, the tourist business in China may be considerably developed and promoted.

The Association has also attempted to establish an Art Museum for Shanghai. It publishes the *Pan-Pacific Bulletin* to keep the members informed of the activities of the Association and kindred organizations in other Pacific lands.

In addition to its attempts to put through the prescribed program, the Association holds at least one meeting each month at which distinguished men and women of national and international repute are given an open forum to express their views on various subjects. The monthly meetings also provide opportunities for the members as well as leading persons in Shanghai to meet together and cultivate more intimate acquaintance.

Officers and Directors of the Pan Pacific Association of Shanghai, Shanghai Trust Bank Building, 190 Pekin Road, Shanghai, China:

OFFICERS

Tong Shao-Yi, Honorary President.
C. T. Wang, President.
R. Calder-Marshall, Vice-President.
P. W. Kuo, Vice-President.
H. P. Campbell, Vice-President.
T. Funatsu, Vice-President.
P. K. Chu, Honorary Secretary.
G. A. Fitch, Honorary Secretary.
K. P. Chen, Honorary Treasurer.
Mrs. Marguerite C. Chen, Executive Secretary.

DIRECTORS

A. Bassett, C. H. Grobois, S. Hutchinson, P. Y. Ho, T. H. Lee, A. Lico, J. Usang Ly, Bruce MacDonald, S. D. Ren, Miss A. Viola Smith, T. C. Tai, Mrs. C. H. Wang, and S. U. Zau.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

One member from each national group:

Mrs. E. H. Cressy, Chairman, American.
Miss A. Viola Smith, American.
Mrs. C. M. Basto Da Silva, Portuguese.
L. V. Arnoldov, Russian.
S. Matsumoto, Japanese.
S. H. Tong, Chinese.
P. K. Chew, Chinese.
Bruce MacDonald, British.
Mrs. Marguerite Chen, Ex-officio.

National Association

TWENTY-TWO YEARS' progress of the Pan-Pacific Movement reckoned from the formation of the Saturday Club in 1913, was amazing and surpassed the expectation of its founders. Consequently it was deemed opportune to nationalize the movement by establishing in the various cities Pan-Pacific Associations for the promotion of good will and fellowship between the Chinese and people of other lands residing and doing business in China. The visit of Alexander Hume Ford to China in 1932 and 193 was again timely and his assistance was sought in this expansion campaign. At a preliminary meeting held under the chairmanship of Dr. C. T. Wang, it was decided to invite a number of prominent leaders in China to become members of the Board of Directors. Those who responded to this invitation were Dr. Tong Shao-yi, Dr. H. H. Kung, Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. Sun Fo, Li Ming, Chang Kia-ngau, K. P. Chen, the late Dr. C. C. Wu, Dr. Hu Shih, Dr. Y. T. Tsur, Dr. Chang Po-lin, Dr. P. W. Kuo, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Dr. Fong F. Sec, Dr. Tsai Yuan Pei, and Mayor Wu Te-chen. At a subseque

eeting of the Provisional Board of Di-ctors, held on April 8, 1933, under e chairmanship of Dr. C. T. Wang a afting committee was appointed, mposed of Jabin Hsu, Drs. Fong F. ec and P. W. Kuo, with Hsu as sec-tary and convenor. Hsu and his col-agues produced the draft of the Con-tution and By-Laws which were opted at the first meeting of the oard of Directors held on April 28, 33.

At the first meeting of the Board, r. H. H. Kung, Governor of the Cen-al Bank of China and now concur-ntly Vice-President of the Executive uan and Minister of Finance, was ected president of the National Asso-ation, with Drs. C. C. Wu and Wu en-teh as vice-presidents, Dr. P. W. uo, honorary secretary, and K. P. hen honorary treasurer. The execu-ve officers and the Board of Directors ere officially inducted into their of-es. At the request of both the Na-onal and Shanghai Associations, the ank of China consented to assist the romotion of the Pan-Pacific movement y assigning Milton C. Lee to spend art of his time with the two Associa-ons as executive secretary, which osition Lee assumed on August 1, 33. In April, 1934, Lee was obliged resign, due to his transfer to Canton, nd Mrs. Marguerite C. Chen was ap-ointed by the Board to succeed him. January, 1935, due to the increasing ities of the local Association, Mrs. hen resigned from the National As-ociation and the Board voted to ask e President to appoint an executive cretary to take up the work, where-on Dr. C. Kuangson Young, Special spector of Foreign Affairs for the rovinces of Hunan and Hupeh, Minis-y of Foreign Affairs, was appointed fill the vacancy. With perfection of e organization, the Pan-Pacific Asso-ation of China, national in scope and r the purpose of promoting the Pan-acific Movement in China, came into ing.

Under the able leadership of His xcellency, Minister H. H. Kung, and e energetic coöperation of the other ficers and directors of the National well as the Shanghai Association, gether with the hearty support of the members of the Shanghai Association, it is expected that before long the Pan-Pacific Movement in this country will be popularized and that prosperous Pan-Pacific Associations will be established in the various cities of China. Dr. Sun Fo at Nanking, Dr. Chang Po-ling at Tientsin, and Drs. Hu Shih and Y. T. Tsur at Peiping, have all formulated plans for the organization of Pan-Pacific Associations in their respective localities to provide ample facilities for Chinese and foreigners in China to get better acquainted and to cultivate the best of relations among them.

The mission of the Pan-Pacific Movement is the promotion of good will and understanding among the peoples of the world in general and the peoples of the Pacific area in particular. It is an effort on the part of the intelligent leaders in the various Pacific countries to bring about permanent peace and prosperity in the Pacific regions and to supplement other peaceful endeavors for the promotion of international good will and fellowship.

Officers and directors of the Pan-Pacific Association of China, 302 Continental Emporium, Nanking Road, Shanghai (telegraphic address, Chekiaiagi):

OFFICERS

H. H. Kung, President.
Sun Fo, Vice-President.
Wu Lien-teh, Vice-President.
K. P. Chen, Honorary Treasurer.
P. W. Kuo, Honorary Secretary.
Kuangson Young, Executive Secretary.

DIRECTORS

Chang Kia-Ngau, Shanghai.
Chang Po-Ling, Tientsin.
Fong F. Sec, Shanghai.
Hu Shih, Peiping.
Li Ming, Shanghai.
Tong Shao-Yi, Canton.
Tsai Yuan-Pei, Shanghai.
Y. Y. Tsu, Shanghai.
Y. T. Tsur, Peiping.
C. T. Wang, Shanghai.
Wu Te-Chen, Shanghai.

HONORARY BOARD

H. E. D. Bogomoloff, U. S. S. R. Ambassador to China.
H. E. A. Wilden, French Minister to China.
H. E. A. Navarro, Portuguese Minister to China.
H. E. W. J. R. Thorbecke, Netherlands Minister to China.
H. E. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China.
H. E. Sir Alexander Cadogan, K.C.M.G., C.D., British Minister to China.
Hon. P. Smart, Chilean Chargé d'Affaires in China.
Hon. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. A. Consul-General in Shanghai.
Hon. M. Fresco, Mexican Consul in Shanghai.

ADVISORY BOARD
Julean Arnold.
L. V. Arnoldov.
Arthur Bassett.
Louis Beale.
R. Calder-Marshall.
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George A. Fitch.
Esson M. Gale.
J. M. Henry.
A. E. Marker.
Sir Frederick Maze.
E. Saussine.
Mrs. C. M. Basto Da Silva.
J. Leighton Stuart.
H. Yokotake.

New Magazine

Planned for first issue July 1, 1935, *The China Quarterly* is sponsored by The Pan-Pacific Association of China; China Institute of International Relations and Institute of Social and Economic Research, the three organizations jointly directing publication.

It is planned to make *The China Quarterly* the most authoritative Chinese magazine in English on political, economic and social problems of the great Far East.

Directors: H. H. Kung, Honorary Chairman; K. P. Chen, Chairman; P. W. Kuo, Managing Director; Y. S. Tsao, Chief Editor; C. K. Young, Managing Editor; W. K. Tang, Treasurer, and J. S. Tow, Secretary.

Board of Editors: Y. S. Tsao, Chairman; C. K. Young; W. K. Tang, C. L. Hsia, K. K. Lieu; C. S. Kwei; M. T. Z. Tyau; Hollington Tong; Su-Hsi Hsu, Y. C. Hoe and P. Q. Hsu.

Pan-Pacific Clubs in Japan

FIVE PAN-PACIFIC CLUBS in Japan are located, one each, in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and Nara. Advice of activities and official personnel of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo has been received from Mr. Akira Uchida, Secretary of the House of Peers and Secretary of the Club, as follows:

Headquarters: Office of the House of Peers, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo (Telephone Ginza 3955-3959).

Object of the Club: To promote friendly relations and to create mutual understanding among nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

Brief History: The Club was founded on April 21, 1923, and has held weekly luncheon meetings continuously during the last ten years except in summer vacations.

Present Membership: About 350 members (May, 1935).

Membership Fee: An annual fee of Five Yen (Y5.00).

Meeting: The Club meets for luncheon every Friday noon at 12:30 at the Imperial Hotel. Luncheon: Yen 1.50 per person.

Remarks: Guests and speakers of the Club include prominent foreign diplomats, businessmen and visitors in Tokyo as well as eminent Japanese. Stenographic and photographic records of each meeting are made for file in the Club's archives, and sent weekly to the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu where they are frequently published in the Mid-Pacific Magazine. Meetings are open to the public. Application for membership should be sent to headquarters.

Officers:

Honorary President: H. E. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: H. E. General Tsiang Tso-Ping, Chinese Minister to Tokyo; H. E. Marquis Toshinari Maeda; H. E. Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa.

President: H. E. Viscount Tadashige Inouye.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. Thomas Baty, Mr. Everett Wells Frazar; Dr. Bunji Mano; Mr. Edwin L. Neville.

Directors: Mr. H. B. Benninghoff (Lecturer, Waseda University); Mr. Tsugiyoshi Cho (Chief Secretary, House of Peers), Executive Director; Dr. Kingo Goto (Red Cross Hospital); Mr. Jiu Kasai (member, Tokyo Municipal Assembly); Mr. Soichi Saito (General Secretary, Y. M. C. A. of Japan); Mr. Enji Takeda (Secretary of American Japan Society); Mr. H. L. Yang (Secretary of Chinese Legation).

Secretary: Mr. Akira Uchida, Secretary, House of Peers.

ooks Received

OCUMENTARY TEXTBOOK ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, A Text and Reference Study Emphasizing Official Documents Relating to World Peace and International Coöperation, by John Eugene Harley. Suttonhouse, Los Angeles.

THIS well-indexed book with its excellent bibliography should be the desk book of any person reading or writing on the affairs of nations. In fact, its approach is entirely documentary one threaded only at intervals with judiciously placed text. ence, it is an entirely detached volume d not shot full of irrelevant opinions. he reader is allowed to supply his vn, and, to me, that invitation is an luring one. Here are the documents emselves without the benefit of apolgists. Where there are apologists to eak, the opposition is always given kewise.

Your favorite treaty will be in this ok, and your favorite conference. he World Court and the League of ations are presented both in still life d in action pictures. Nation rebukes tion and you may pick your preferce at invective. In short, you can be nniscient and omnipresent at the makg and breaking of nations, and see r yourself how all attempts at peace em to beget one thing—war.

Mainly, that is the outstanding impression as one reads—the futility of l attempts toward a permanent peace. is like a nation that votes for prohition and continues to drink. Each tion feels its destiny the chosen one; otes for peace to protect the weaker tions, while having no idea of maintining that peace if the most minor of r own rights is infringed. That the sic ideal for the prohibition of war is ght, they all agree, yet at the first nt of a *complete* disarmament emracing *all* nations, each feels that it s at least one good war left under its lt, and chooses to wait. The implicaon is always that in disarmament it is cessary to taper off slowly. This ould appeal to a thoughtful person to as ridiculous as that of a doctor cutng out a cancer piecemeal. It is as if the world had to be weaned from a malignant growth. Between the ideal of world peace and the actuality of it lies what, in the face of past conferences, must seem an insurmountable barrier—war. The conferences, in fact, seem to build up the barrier, stave off its ultimate collapse, which should be their wish.

If this book as a textbook does nothing else but breed in the young a vast and healthy disrespect for the feeble compromising statesmen of the past, it will have freed the world of one of the greatest causes of war, and equipped another generation with a strength and outlook that should demand peace, and demanding it, be satisfied with nothing less.

Chronologically, the contents are developed under these parts: One, International Organization and Coöperation; Two, Pacific Settlement of International Disputes; Three, The Renunciation of War; Four, The Limitation and Reduction of Armaments.

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THE CUBAN CRISIS AS REFLECTED IN THE NEW YORK PRESS (1895-1898), by Joseph E. Wisan. Columbia University Press, New York. 477 pages. $4.50.

PEOPLE who complacently believe our nation is so emotionally stabilized that we cannot be forced into a war through the direct influences of hysteria will find much to upset their smug beliefs in The Cuban Crisis, released by the Columbia Press as a scholarly treatise on the part New York newspapers played in stampeding the U. S. into the war with Spain.

This volume offers the first complete survey of the news and editorials of the New York daily press in relation to the Cuban Rebellion and Spanish-American relations in the eventful years 1895-1898. It begins with the outbreak of fighting in Cuba in 1895; it closes with our declaration of war against Spain. Between these dates it furnishes a compact and enlightening survey of the news as it was covered in Washington, Madrid, Havana, and with the Cuban and Spanish forces in the field. The Cuban Crisis also traces every change in editorial opinion as the con-

flict developed and the United States moved toward war.

These were the years in which a large section of New York journalism was most "yellow" and sensational. The most widely circulated newspapers went to extreme lengths in exciting sympathy with Cuba, in arousing contempt and hatred towards Spain, and in trying to push the American government toward intervention and war. This volume shows how effective their work was. It also does full justice to the contrasting labor of conservative journals which supported Cleveland and McKinley in their efforts to maintain a neutral rôle.

It affords an excellent study of the successive steps in the creation of a war psychology.

CANADA, AN AMERICAN NATION, by John W. Dafoe. Columbia University Press. $2.00.

THE AUTHOR of this book, let it be made clear from the beginning, is not the Dr. Dafoe of Canadian Quintuplet fame. Dr. John Dafoe is an authority on Canadian-American relations and is the editor-in-chief of the Free Press of Winnipeg.

The book is made up of three lectures given on the Julius Beer Foundation at Columbia University during 1933-1934. The lectures, in the order given, are: Canada's Rise to Nationhood; Canada as a Democracy; Canada as a Neighbor. That the doctor is an outstanding authority on his subject becomes evident as the lectures progress.

For a man caught between two fires, a Canadian patriot lecturing on an American fellowship at an American institution, Dr. Dafoe succeeds with a minimum of backscratching. To me, this carries a larger implication of neighborliness than does the text which he presents. It is only when two nations are very amiable indeed that they may drop all self-consciousness in the presence of each other.

The first lecture deals with America's influence on Canada; reckons with the common language factor, inherent social attitudes and political beliefs. A historical parallel is traced between the constitutional principles upon which the commonwealth rests, and the propositions made by the American colonists prior to the Revolution and rejected by the Imperial authorities.

The second lecture is concerned with the emergence of Canada as a democratic nation, the winning of responsible government, the confederation of provinces, the extension of the Dominion of Canada to the Pacific, and the coming of legislative independence. In all these steps it is shown that the United States had a predominant, if unconscious, influence upon Canada.

In the final lecture, Dr. Dafoe remarks upon contemporary problems, the trade situation, and the interchange of populations. Continuing, he penetrates the North American outlook toward world affairs and the possibility of coöperation toward peace.

In this last section the reader may ponder. For all of our common background and pioneering tradition, there must be some difference between the two nations. When the 25,000,000 Americans who cross the borders into Canada each year walk through the streets there, one would be hard put to tell them from their neighbors. But, as some poet wrote, whose name escapes me: "Underneath the brown felt hat, leaps thought, the agile acrobat."

THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES (Survey for 1934), Edited by Edith E. Ware, Ph.D., New York: Columbia University Press. 503 pages. $3.50.

PUBLISHED for the American National Committee on Intellectual Coöperation of the League of Nations, this book is the product of well disciplined and exhaustive research into America's stand, position and intellectual grasp of its connection with the world of nations. The book was compiled between 1933 and 1934, but covers the period from the World War until that time. Every indication is given that America and Americans are becoming more internationally minded. The number of societies which contribute to this development is astounding. Amiability toward the world out-

de of national barriers seems more idespread than one would think, and this book one is taken in by the willgness of not only scholars, but groups a whole, to see all sides of each ternational problem which arises. A view of the methods of coöperation id coördination making this work ossible would offer a commentary secid only to the book itself.

The chapter on the Pacific area gives summary of the work done by the stitute of Pacific Relations. It finds at most of the conclusions reached by e Institute are considered tentative as , but that they are none the less luable inasmuch as they augur well r the future. A good explanation of e Institute's working plan is given. cknowledgment is also given the Panacific Union for its work of establishg friendly international understandg throughout the Pacific and for its rthering and coördinating studies in e field of natural science for the Pafic area. In this connection, the work f the Bishop Museum of Honolulu is entioned.

The book is divided into five parts: 1) Organization and Research; (2) Discipline of Study and Research; (3) egional Fields of Study and Research; 4) Education in International Relaons; (5) The League of Nations, and tudy and Research in International elations. The subdivisions under the ve headings are well chosen and fall aturally into place. There is an excelnt index directory.

This book belongs in the library of very person, or group, who takes the ord "international" to be something ore than the trade name of a press ervice or a harvester company.

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IBLIOGRAPHY OF NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER 1872-1932, compiled by Milton Halsey Thomas. New York: Columbia University Pres. 438 pages. $5.00.

DR. BUTLER is fortunate, as is posterity, in finding a bibliographer so diligent as Mr. Thomas. If any item of Dr. Butler's tterance is skipped in this book of 438 ages, one would be hard put to find . In his career of 40 years, the president of Columbia University has signed his name, given mouth to, or sanctioned no less, according to my calculations, than 3880 pieces of Butlerana, ranging from books on international affairs to his Christmas cards.

The book is more than a bibliography. It is a chart defining the course of the American liberal mind, and the growth of America's greatest liberal institution, Columbia University. Through the pages devoted to addresses, essays and articles, one follows the thought of this century. An essay, The Permanent Influence of Immanuel Kant, is the opening item. Closing this section is an address given at a luncheon. In the middle and latter parts of the same section one finds Dr. Butler deserting the learned societies and addressing the Chambers of Commerce, bankers' associations, and patriotic organizations. In 1917 and 1918 this is particularly true. On Thanksgiving Day, 1917, we find him able to deliver an address, Steadfast in Faith, and willing to have it reprinted in *Scholarship and Service*. In the same year he found time to confer degrees upon George Ellery Hale, Robert Andrews Millikan, and Paul Elmer More, write on academic freedom, bid farewell to his students going to war, and send greetings to New Russia. At Albany he acted as apologist for the Republican party.

In 1929 we find the Doctor still addressing the commercial and industrial clubs, and in this year he confers his bumper crop of degrees. The repeal of the 18th Amendment noses out other items through 1930-1931-1932. Closing that year he writes A Program for Peace and Prosperity, and titles his Christmas cards, Looking Forward.

Besides the section devoted to addresses, essays, and articles, there are sections devoted to School and College Days, Books (he has authored 18), Introductions and Prefaces, Translations, Books and Periodicals edited, and Annual Reports. The volume is well indexed but it has less need for an index than any bibliography the reviewer has read. It is a book to be taken as one takes an epic poem or a novel.

WALKER WINSLOW

TOWARD UNDERSTANDING JAPAN, by Sidney L. Gulick; Macmillan Co., 1935.

ITS TITLE well describes the object of this book, for we find here a clear and vigorous exposition of Japan's attitude towards the economic and political problems facing her both in the national and international field. It is in truth a frank representation of Japan's case to the world, her fears and hopes, her interests, policies, and demands.

The author went to Japan in 1887, and has spent nearly thirty years there, acquiring an intimate knowledge of the language and life of the people, and writing a number of books. Although the motto of this book seems to be "If we see to it that there is no White Peril for the yellow man, there will be no Yellow Peril for the white man," yet it is impartial in distributing praise and blame where it seems due, and the author emphasizes especially the shattered prestige of the white race in late years.

Not many pages are devoted to the problems of China, which for the present "lies helpless at Japan's feet," thanks to the failure of Great Britain and the United States of America to combine their forces to protect her when attacked in 1932. However, we are given a revelation of certain hitherto unrealized aspects of the Twenty-One Demands on China made by Japan in 1915; these are extenuating facts which considerably soften their harshness, though not justifying them. Dr. Gulick thinks that there is definitely a rising tide of hostility to the white peoples, who have mistreated, exploited, and despised Oriental ones too long, so that there is much talk of a Pan-Asia League to foster a common race consciousness and resist aggressions from every side—"the East is awake!"

In one vigorous paragraph we are given a clear insight into the causes that led up to the explosion over Manchuria in 1931. And he goes on to quote the opinion of a noted economist, Dr. Eldridge of Columbia University, who supports Japan's move into Manchuria—"Legally, Japan is wrong; it has violated the spirit and letter of all three pacts, . . . But Japan was wrong much earlier . . . when she signed those pacts. . . . She is economically justified in her course of action."

The author presses for the recognition of Manchukuo, which would make for peace. The United States might thus show approval of the acknowledged change for the better in the government administration of that country; a virile nation can not remain static, nor can the former conditions be restored after four years have passed. We can envisage here the well-founded fear of her powerful neighbors, Russia and China, and also Japan's naive surprise at her own moral isolation and at the distrust with which the whole world regards her!

Other important matters dealt with are Japan's claim to naval parity, her choice now to be made between a dictatorship by the military party, or representative parliamentary government; her settled determination to be predominant in all Asia, and to come through this critical year with enhanced power and prestige. A "stupendous drama" is being unfolded before us in the East, and cannot be ignored by teachers and leaders in the Occident. As Dr. Gulick says, the United States cannot now get out of the Far East, is getting ever more deeply in, and must stay there. But on what terms? As an enemy, or as a friendly neighbor?

Under his *constructive proposals* to meet the problem, he puts first the avoidance of needless irritations; the abolition of the clause excluding Japanese from the United States; the recognition of Manchukuo; the promotion of clearly defined trade agreements; control of the movement of capital and goods by foreign merchants and financiers, which often leads to the threat of war; and a revision and reshaping of our naval policy towards Japan. These are indisputably wise proposals though involving sacrifices on all sides; all will not agree with some others made by the author, but these do not affect the contribution of the book as a whole to our knowledge of the soul and mind of Japan. Many people, however, will agree that it is time for the setting up of machinery to deal with the spe-

l problems of justice and peace in st Asia, and perhaps for a Security ct among the Pacific powers.

Throughout this interesting book, the thor seems to bear in mind Lord cil's weighty pronouncement at Ge-va, *i. e.*, that all countries must be pared to make as great national sac-ces in the pursuit and attainment of peace as they are ready to make in war; that this is the only way to avoid conflicts in the future.

This book of Dr. Gulick's should therefore be of value to the cause of true peace in the world, and particularly in the Pacific, with which area we are chiefly concerned.

MILDRED STALEY.

Pan-Pacific Luncheon Meetings

REGULARLY on Mondays the Pan-Pacific Union holds luncheon meetings in Honolulu featuring speakers from Pacific ds and all parts of the world. Fortu-ely, here at the Crossroads of the cific, there is exceptional opportunity engagement of cosmopolitan talent d the meetings are consistently well ended.

From January to June inclusive the ncipal speakers and their subjects ve been, in the order named:

Teijiro Tamura, Consul-General for pan in Hawaii. Subject: A Selfish lk from a Selfish Viewpoint—an un-ually frank talk on Japan's position in e Far East. Anthony Euwer, author, ist. and lecturer from the Northwest, tertained with limericks.

Dr. Syngman Rhee, noted Korean ucator, recently returned from Wash-gton with his young Viennese bride, ated experiences during his two ars' absence from Hawaii, including visit to London and Geneva. Rev. and rs. W. L. Swallen, missionaries in eng-Yang, Korea, for forty-two ars, spoke briefly and sang Korean mns.

Yiffin Huang of the Chinese Consul-e in Hawaii. Subject: Reply to Japa-se Consul-General Tamura—Prob-ns of the Far East From a Chinese int of View. Gladys Li Hee gave a inese dance—a bit of Peking opera. Celebrating the 50th anniversary of e arrival of Japanese immigrants in awaii. Col. Curtis P. Iaukea, Hawai-statesman and diplomat of the for-r Kingdom of Hawaii. Subject: Japa-se Immigration. Masaji Marumoto, esident of the Hawaiian Japanese Civic Association. Subject: Fifty Years After. Exhibits sent to the Pan-Pacific Union from the Junior Red Cross of Japan were shown with paintings and other gifts received by Mrs. W. A. Angwin.

Dr. Wilhelm W. Krauss of the State Institute of Race Biology (Staten Institute vor Rasbiologi), Uppsala, Sweden. Subject: Social Race Problems. Dr. Krauss came to Hawaii for several months' research and was invited to live at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution.

Dr. A. F. Roadhouse, Inglewood, California. Subject: Hebrew Ivasion of Palestine. He stressed the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy in this historic land, which he had just visited on a world tour.

Dr. Harold J. Hoflich, Department of Economics, University of Hawaii, formerly connected with the California Emergency Relief Administration. Subject: President Roosevelt's Security Program.

Marshall L. McEuen, president of the Hawaii Joint Labor Board. Subject: The Townsend Plan—Pro and Con.

Dr. K. C. Leebrick of Syracuse University, New York, formerly with the University of Hawaii. Subject: Aspects of the Roosevelt Administration.

Ray Semmes, director of the Federal Housing Administration in Hawaii, and his assistant, J. Stowell Wright, University of Hawaii graduate. Subject: The National Housing Act and Its Application to Hawaii.

Col. P. A. Moore, of Banff, Canada, lecturer, guide and big game hunter, also a member of the Royal Geographical Society. Subject: The Early History of Canada.

Miles E. Cary, Principal of McKinley High School. Subject: Trends in High School Education. One of his students, Marjory Okimoto, spoke on Some Aspects of Humane Week, dramatically interpreted by a group of Mrs. Fern Weaver McQuesten's students in a skit written by Beatrice Lum and directed by Ellen Cutter.

E. H. Lewis, superintendent of Santa Catalina Bird Park, California, related strange stories of bird life in the Orient, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines. Mr. Lewis is in Hawaii for the purpose of establishing an aviary at Kapiolani Park which will be one of the most beautiful and complete bird sanctuaries in the world.

Dr. Paul S. Bachman, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Hawaii. Subject: The European Situation.

Wade Warren Thayer, Honolulu financier, gave high lights of his recent trip with Mrs. Thayer to Australia and New Zealand. Theodore Rhea, Director of Health Education, Territorial Department of Education, spoke of the Significance of Child Health Week.

Capt. George T. Plummer, New Bedford, Mass., author and lecturer. Subject: Old New England Whaling Days. Capt. Plummer is in Hawaii for further research on this subject. As a part of International Music Week Mrs. S. Motoki and pupils gave selections on the Japanese koto, a thirteen-string recumbent harp.

Marshall L. McEuen, President o the Hawaii Joint Labor Board. Subject Is Recovery Possible Without Reform Special guests of honor at this luncheo were twelve student participants fro the other islands in the *Honolulu Sta Bulletin's* annual oratorical contest o the Constitution of the United States.

Frank Wilson, Redlands, California exchange student to Lingnan Univer sity, China, now preparing at the Uni versity of Hawaii to teach at Lingna this fall. Subject: Chinese-America Cooperation—Can Students Maintai It? Thomas Blake Clark, instructor i English, University of Hawaii. Subject The World Peace Federation. Joh Akau, Recreation Commission, Cit and County of Honolulu. Subject: Th Junior Republic in Hawaii. Piano selec tions by Peter Iopa, a resident at th Pan-Pacific Research Institution. Man members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at tended.

Earl Carroll, Insular Life Assuranc Co., engaged in Y.M.C.A. and insur ance work in the Philippines from 193 to 1934. Subject: After Four Years i the Philippines.

Ray J. Baker, lecturer and photog rapher, returned from a year's tour o the United States mainland. Subject Rain-water and the Price of Gas, base on visits to Boulder Dam and othe government water conservation proj ects.

Proud of Membership

Mrs. Elizabeth Hasse Andrae, writing from Los Angeles, California, says: "I am so happy that my budget at present permits me to enclose a check ($10.00) for a Sustaining Membership in the Pan-Pacific Union. I'll get a 1,000 per cent thrill out of being so humbly associated with an undertaking of such dramatic, historic significance.

"I want to thank you for the copy of THE MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE. Memories of sojourns in the various countries represented in the tropical articles survive, and also as I read there was the same conviction that there is onl one kind of soul beneath or inside a the variegated 'outsides.'

"What the psychology of this is, do not attempt to analyze—but wit any thought of your organization a any time there is a curious sense o color vibration, of vividness. There fore I feel that whatever the othe associate editors grant me in the wa of space in the summer issue of th *Peace Digest* will be vivified with espe cial accent on my Pan-Pacific Unio items."

Aims and Objects of the Pan-Pacific Union

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION is a non-profit educational institution incorporated (1917) under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii. Not officially affiliated with y government, it enjoys the good will of all advancement of mutual understanding be-een peoples of the great nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean where dwell more than f the world's population.

Aims and objects of the Pan-Pacific Union

To bring together from time to time, in rdly conference, leaders in all lines of ught and action in the Pacific area, that they y become better acquainted; to assist in nting them toward cooperative effort for the ancement of common interests.

2. To bring together ethical leaders from ry Pacific land who will meet for the study problems of fair dealing and ways to advance rnational justice in the Pacific area.

3. To bring together from time to time scien- and other leaders from Pacific lands who l present the great Pan-Pacific scientific blems, including those of race and popula-n.

4. To follow out recommendations of scientific and other leaders for encouragement of scientific research of value to Pacific peoples; to aid in establishment of research institutions where need seems to exist.

5. To secure and collate accurate information concerning the material resources of Pacific lands; to study the ideas and opinions that mould public opinion among the peoples of the several Pacific races, and to bring together men and women who can discuss these in a spirit of fairness that they may point out a true course of justice in dealing with them internationally.

6. To bring together in round-table discussion in every Pacific land those of all races resident therein who desire better understanding and cooperative effort among the peoples and races of the Pacific for their common advancement, material and spiritual.

7. To bring all peoples of the Pacific into closer friendly commercial contact and relationship. To aid and assist them better to understand one another and, through them, spread abroad a friendly spirit of interracial cooperation.

Membership in the Pan-Pacific Union

MEMBERSHIP in the Pan-Pacific Union is open to men and women, not only of Pacific countries, but to all who are intered in Pan-Pacific scientific research, informan on current and historical development of Pacific area, and in the promotion of mutual derstanding and harmony among Pacific ples in relation to the interests of peoples oughout the world.

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP: Membership comprises Resident Members (i.e., resident the City and County of Honolulu), Non-ident Members (i.e., outside the City and County of Honolulu), and Sustaining Members (i.e., resident anywhere in the world or in the City and County of Honolulu).

MEMBERSHIP FEES: (There is no entrance fee.)

RESIDENT MEMBERS, annual, $7.00. Life membership, $200.00. (NOTE: Residents of the City and County of Honolulu can, if they wish, take the status of non-resident members.)

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS, annual, $3.50. Life membership, $100.00.

(Continued on Next Page)

YOUR IDENTIFICATION

with the magnificent march of events in the vast Pacific area, now definitely the theatre of human progress without precedent in history, can be signified in a manner highly satisfactory to yourself and gratifying to all peoples of Pacific countries by joining the Pan-Pacific Union. Incorporated in Hawaii in 1917, this beneficent organization has made a splendid record of achievement in bringing together in the name of education, science, commerce, industry and sociology the peoples of the Pacific, thereby promoting mutual understanding and international good will. Your membership will add to its usefulness and glory. **(See next page.)**

SUSTAINING MEMBERS, annual, $10.00. Life membership, $300.00.

PRIVILEGES: (All memberships include subscription to the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE.)

RESIDENT MEMBERS: Use of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, Honolulu, which offers pleasant and economical living quarters when available; lecture hall and equipment; library; reading and work room; a forwarding address for all correspondence, and all available services of the Pan-Pacific Union staff.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS: Identification by official membership card which entitles the holder to the courtesies and facilities of Pan-Pacific Union headquarters in Honolulu and of all affiliated Pan-Pacific associations through Pacific countries.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS: Whether resident or non-resident, sustaining members are entitled to all privileges within the scope of the Pan-Pacific Union and to recognition by affiliated Pan-Pacific associations and clubs throughout Pacific countries.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS: Certain Pan-Pacific associations and clubs impose their local membership fees according to their individual requirements.

THE MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE, official publication of the Pan-Pacific Union, is published to further its purposes and for the satisfaction and entertainment of its members. Supported by memberships in the Pan-Pacific Union and by patrons of its advertising pages, all receipts are invested in the magazine itself or in projects directly affecting the work of the Pan-Pacific Union. Membership in any classification includes subscription to the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE mailed to any address in the world.

The Eyes of the World

are upon the mighty Pacific where dwell more than half the inhabitants of this globe. As they prosper in peace and harmony, so shall the world prosper now and for generations beyond the comprehension of finite minds. As an instrument for expression of your interest, as a certificate for the part you wish to play in this great drama of the Pacific, as an opportunity for priceless service to all mankind, there is nothing more fitting, more satisfying to yourself, than membership in the great Pan-Pacific Union.

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ADDRESS.....

Notable Pan-Pacific Conferences 1920 to 1934 Inclusive

Hawaii, Crossroads of the Pacific, Natural Meeting Place

First Pan-Pacific Science Conference—ugust, 1920, Honolulu. Second, third, urth in 1923-26-29, in Australia, Japan, and va respectively under auspices of a science dy organized at the first meeting in 1920. he fifth was held in Canada from June 1-14, 33.

First Pan-Pacific Education Conference August, 1921, Honolulu. Second in San ancisco, July, 1923, under auspices of the Na-nal Education Association, with a section ar-nged by the Pan-Pacific Union with delegates om China, Japan, etc. At that time was or-nized the World Federation of Education ssociations whose sectional meeting was held Honolulu—July 25-30, 1932—Oren E. Long, eneral Secretary, Hawaii Committee.

First official Pan-Pacific Educational Confer-ce, called by President Coolidge, Honolulu, pril, 1927. The Pan-Pacific Union was asked help in arranging the program and in inter-ting delegates from Pacific countries.

First Pan-Pacific Press Conference—Ho-olulu, October, 1921.

First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference Honolulu, November, 1922.

First Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Con-erence—Honolulu, August, 1924. The In-rnational Sugar Technologists Association as one result of this meeting; also the Pan-acific Research Institution, where weekly sci-ence dinner meetings have been held regularly since 1924, and many visiting scientists from Pacific lands have been housed. The work of the Junior Science Council, including high school and university students interested in radio, photography, agriculture, botany, zoology, etc., is another activity of the Research Institution.

First Pan-Pacific Fisheries Conference—Honolulu, July to November, 1925. Dr. Ishikawa, one of the delegates from Japan, brought eggs of the ayu fish and spats of oysters and clams which were planted in Hawaiian waters with considerable success.

First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference—Honolulu, August, 1928.

First Pan-Pacific Surgical Conference—Honolulu, August, 1929. A second meeting will be held in Honolulu August 20 to 29, 1936, under the auspices of a Pan-Pacific Surgical Association organized at the first meeting.

Second Pan-Pacific Women's Conference —Honolulu, August, 1930. At this conference the Pan-Pacific Women's Association was organized, first organization of women of Pacific countries. The third conference was held in Honolulu in August, 1934, under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association, assisted by the Pan-Pacific Union. The fourth conference is scheduled for the summer of 1937, to be held in Japan or Canada.

Balboa Day, September 25

Inaugurated (1913) and Sponsored by the PAN-PACIFIC UNION

elebrated annually throughout Pacific countries to commemorate discovery of the Pacific Ocean on September 25, 1513, by Vasco Nunez de Balboa.

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Geology of Hawaii

How Nature builds a volcanic island is scientifically, dramatically, told in a book recently off the press.

AN ISLAND IS BORN—Norah D. Stearns. 115 pages; 55 illustrations from photographs, diagrams, graphs; deals with building of the basaltic island, Oahu, Hawaii, from beneath the sea to full development. $1.25 a copy, postpaid to any address.

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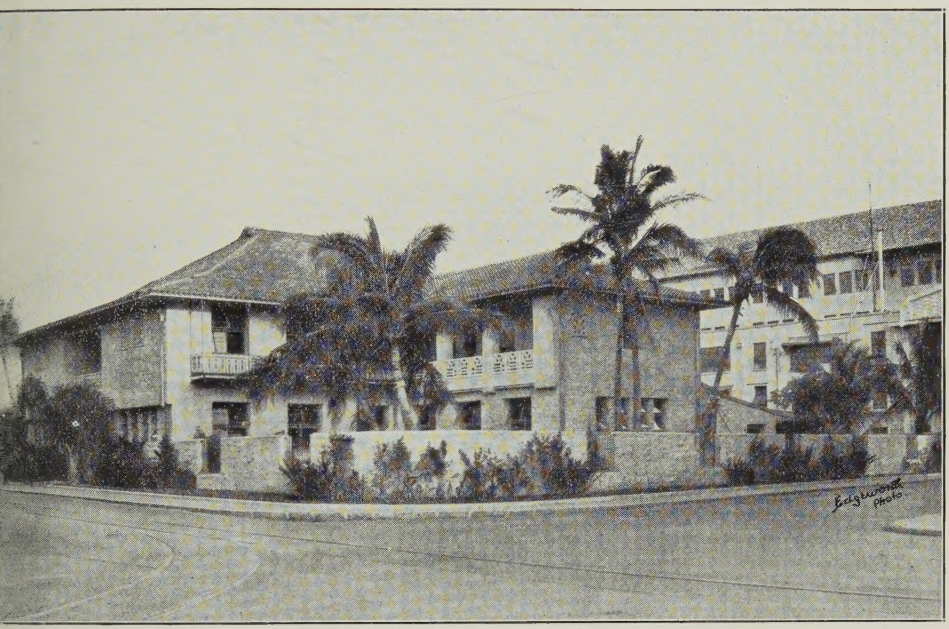
C. BREWER AND COMPANY, LIMITED



C. Brewer and Company, Limited, Honolulu, with a capital stock of $8,000,000, was established in 1826. It represents the following Sugar Plantations: Hilo Sugar Company, Onomea Sugar Company, Honomu Sugar Company, Wailuku Sugar Company, Pepeekeo Sugar Company, Waimanalo Sugar Company, Hakalau Plantation Company, Honolulu Plantation Company, Hawaiian Agricultural Company, Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company, Paauhau Sugar Plantation Company, Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company, as well as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Kapapala Ranch, and all kinds of insurance.

The Haleakala Ranch Company, with ad offices at Makawao, on the Island Maui, is, as its name indicates, a ttle ranch on the slopes of the great ountain of Haleakala, rising 10,000 et above the sea. This ranch breeds ıre Hereford cattle and is looking to future when it will supply fine bred ttle to the markets and breeders in awaii.

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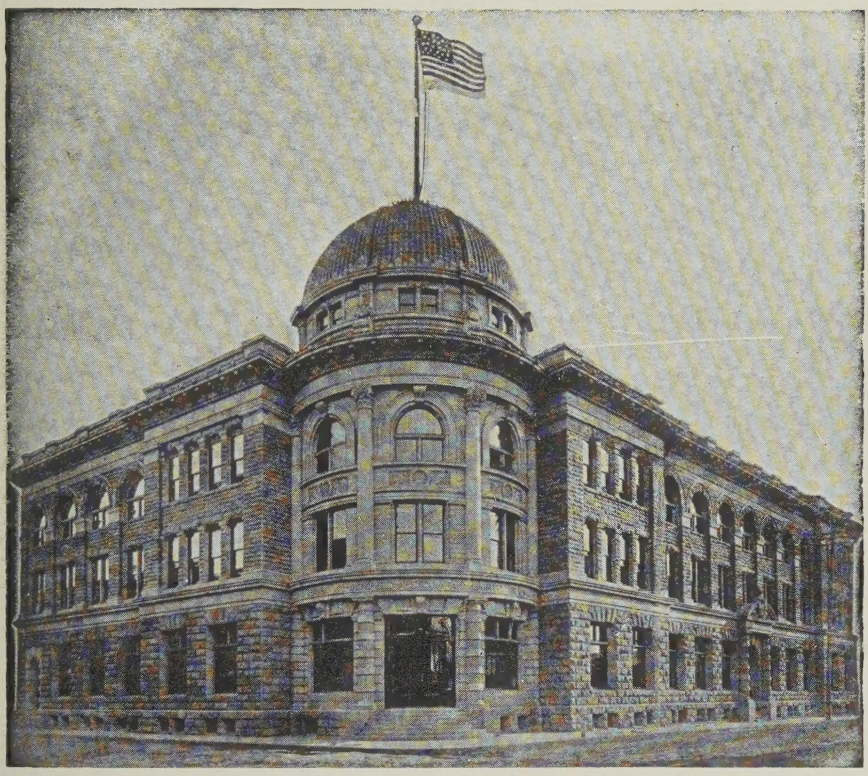
The Matson - Lassco - Oceanic Steamip Company maintains a regular, fast, liable passenger and freight service tween Honolulu and San Francisco, os Angeles, South Seas, New Zealand d Australia. Castle & Cooke, Ltd., are cal agents for the line, whose comfort, rvice and cuisine are noted among orld travelers.

The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., with a power station generating capacity of 32,000 K.W., furnishes lighting and power service to Honolulu and to the entire island of Oahu. It also maintains its cold storage and ice-making plant, supplying the city with ice for home consumption. The firm acts as electrical contractors, cold storage, warehousemen and deals in all kinds of electrical supplies, completely wiring and equipping buildings and private residences. Its splendid new offices facing the civic center are now completed and form one of the architectural ornaments to the city.

The City Transfer Company, at Pier 11, has its motor trucks meet all incoming steamers and it gathers baggage from every part of the city for delivery to the outgoing steamers. This company receives, and puts in storage until needed, excess baggage of visitors to Honolulu and finds many ways to serve its patrons.

The Home Building in Honolulu of the American Factors, Ltd., Plantation Agents and Wholesale Merchants

An experimental plot of sugar cane.



Home of the American Factors, Limited
Fort at Queen Street, Honolulu, Hawaii

Sugar Plantation Agents
Wholesale General Merchandise
Insurance

American Factors, Limited
HONOLULU, HAWAII

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CASTLE and COOKE

TRAVEL BUREAU

Merchant St., Honolulu